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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — Per C.R.S. *PORTEÑA*

No. 5,667 — BUENOS AIRES—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881 — 20TH YEAR.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

The quarterly amortization of our Home Loan affords another proof, not only of the steady progress and increased prosperity of this country, but of the high credit which its Government has reached. In a country such as this, where foreign capital is scarce, manufacturing interests in the cradle and skilled labor sparse, we have naturally to depend on the crude productions of the land for everything, and these productions, for many reasons, command in the world's market but small representation. It is not to be supposed that a land whose chief exports are hides, jerked beef, tallow and wool, can hold the same status in the world's commerce as a nation that freights steamers with costly manufactured wares, the production of which demands a science, a capital and a labor of which we are to the present utterly deficient. The United States combines the rude products of the land with the splendour of manufactured goods, We, to the present, cannot soar so high, and hence it is that the gigantic social influences, representation and power that such civilizing articles as rich silks, velvets, cotton goods, &c, naturally work on a country, people, its credit, and its market, are wanting in our element of national credit.

Yet, with nothing but the sheep, the cows, and the hay, we manage to pay our way and meet our engagements so punctually that our home debts run up to par, and in a market where money is rarely worth less than seven or eight per cent. In the instance now under consideration the regular amortization of one series of our debt, Treasury Bills, is stopped, since holders refuse to surrender the stock for amortization except on the payment of 8 p. cent premium.

The history of this stock, known as Treasury Bills, is most remarkable. Some five years ago the National Government, finding itself without funds, and, through the severity of the great commercial crisis at that period, unable to raise money in the market, the Minister of Hacienda proposed the creation of this stock, which was to be receivable at the Custom House, and which would bear 12 p. cent interest, and it was thought that the stock to be launched on the market would be negotiable at or about 50 p. cent of its par value. Congress, and many parties not members of Congress, considered that such terms were far too onerous for the country; the Minister went out of office, and Dr Plaza took charge of the portfolio, and under his guidance the proposed Treasury Bill law was so modified that the interest was reduced to 9 p cent per annum, the stock to be paid out by the Government at par. Although the law was passed in 1 76, at the end of that year there was not a single Treasury Bill issued or paid out, save $800,000 fts. to the National Bank to complete the National Government's subscription to the bank, and the reason was that no one cared about receiving from the Government Treasury Bills at par, when in the market the stock was unknown and sure to command a great discount.

At the end of 1878, we find, by reference to the Minister's Memoria that there was then only issued, including the amount paid to the National Bank, 1,515,281 fts., and that the 4 per cent. amortization, according to the Minister's estimates, corresponded to 11½ per cent.

It is, however, hardly necessary to go so far back in the history of this stock, when six months ago the Minister of Hacienda, to pay off the troops, sold off one million of this 9 per cent. stock in this market at 75, or say 25 per cent. discount, and it was about then that orders from London came for investment in the stock, which, continuing by succeeding mails, led the Treasury Bills up to par, and to-day the stock is so scarce in the market that the sales on the Bolsa for the last month or two have been at a premium.

The bids for the amortization of this stock sent in on Friday were—

Felip Bonero 10,000 at 108.94
Do ..... 5,000 „ 108-90

both of which were declined. Mr. Agote, the Chief of the Public Credit Department, interpreting the law to his own reading, declines to amortize at a premium, but it does seem to us that the Government will have no other course to adopt than to pay the market value of the stock, and, we may remind our readers, that many years ago the United States Treasury, say about the years 1854 and 1855, amortized its debt at a high premium.

The amortization of National Bonds, or as they are now termed Hard Dollars, also forms a most agreeable chapter for those who study this country and its future. Some of the bids sent in were at par. Par for a stock that a few years ago was bought on the London market at '40,' and even under. Par for a 6 per cent. interest bond with but 1 per cent. amortization and which is quoted to-day in London at 73, gold, equal to say 84 here. In running over the list of bidders for the amortization we find the name of ex-Gover. Tejedor, who for the very bonds which he now amortizes at 95, offered them last October at 85. Can anything be a greater lesson. Even those who failed last quarter to amortize this stock and sent the bonds to London, where they were sold at 73½ ex. div., *erred!* Had they kept their bonds they would have done ten per cent better. The subject, indeed, claims notice, and speaks a progress, a growth and a prosperity which our humble pen, with all its censured enthusiasm, cannot keep up with.

The following were the bids for the amortization of National Bonds created under the law of 1863—

1. M L Gonzalez	2,000	100
2. J G Lenguas	10,000	87½
3. Robert Ramsay	3,500	91
4. L Altamira	1,500	88.95
5. S Damieri	1,500	87.85
6. G Pratge	48,400	95
7. D C Kelly	10,000	90
8. Carlos Tejedor	28,200	95

Of the foregoing the following were accepted—

J G Lenguas	10,000	80.75
S Damieri	1,500	87.85
L Altamirano	1,503	88.95
D C Kelly	10,000	90
R Ramsay	3,500	91
G Pratje	22,500	95
C Tejedor	13,100	95

But a still more remarkable feature of this never-to-be-forgotten quarterly amortization is that the new National Bonds under the law of 1876, which in the market always commanded a lower price than the Bonds of 1863, are now worth more, and amortized at still higher rates. The following were the bids—

M L Gomez ..... 3500 at 97
G Pratge ..... 1500 „ 95

The Public Credit Department accepted Mr Pratge's bid to the extent of 1500 at 95. Have our readers forgotten how about a year or so ago Mr. Maschewitz came within an ace of amortizing these very bonds at this rate, and the ecstatic surprizes at the event? Readers, things are growing faster in this country than we are aware of, and, with peace and administrative economy, the Argentine Republic may laugh to scorn at the doubts which are cast on her future.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Nothing can more clearly prove that there is too much money in Europe than the gigantic subscriptions to the last French Loan. The French Government asked for forty millions sterling to fund its floating debt, and the subscriptions up to the latest returns, at the leaving of the mail, amounted to *eight hundred millions sterling*, and some of the London and Paris bankers were or opinion that the subscriptions when all got in and noted would reach over *one thousand millions sterling*. Such facts cannot fail to interest countries like the Plate, which, disguise it as we may, are destined ere long to become the great centres for the investment of surplus European capital, precisely as they are now the great centres for the surplus European population.

After the United States, there is no country enjoys a greater tide of European emigration than the Plate, and so a so we predict that, after the United States, no other country ere long will enjoy a greater floodtide of European capital seeking permanent investment than the Plate.

It is quite clear, from the returns of this monster loan subscription, that, had the French Minister asked for one hundred instead of forty millions sterling, he would have got it. The loan, according to its terms, will barely give the investor 4 per cent. on his money, yet we see that there are eight hundred millions sterling between Paris and London seeking investment at less than four per cent. Five per cent. in Europe on capital seems now to be a thing of the past. Sound investments in Europe for accumulated wealth are each day becoming scarcer. Consols are at most at par: they give, therefore, to the investor only three per cent., and all the European market signs indicate that the return to future investors will gradually become still lower. Money is a drug in Europe whilst it is a fortune here. Everything in the Plate yields double and treble what the same capital can purchase in Europe, and the sale at auction of the lands of the Misiones, by order of the National Government, which will be decreed in the next Congress, will probably place some of those French loan surplus subscriptions; and let it not be supposed that this gigantic subscription list represents the mere bidding of bankers and speculators. Nothing of the kind. In Paris the Government offices were besieged with an eager crowd of persons desiring to pay their deposits and to obtain an allotment of the new Rentes. These were the small investors who wished to deposit their twenty and fifty pounds, whilst the large bankers made application for their customers for round millions. In fact, no sooner was the subscription opened, than it was filled over and over again, and not a tithe of the tenders could be accepted.

The fact of such an enormous mass of capital seeking investment in Europe, at so low a rate of interest, must not be lost sight of here. A square league of prime land can still be bought in this country for a mere trifle, and eight per cent. coupon paying stocks and shares can be still purchased in this market under par.

The new French Loan, issued at 83½, with three per cent. interest, is, when we take into account the relative wealth and population of the two countries, France and the Argentine Republic, infinitely cheaper than our six per cent. railway loan, negotiated the other day at 82, with the Comptoir d'Escompte. If this Republic pays double the interest of France, and almost at the same rate for launching, it must certainly be admitted that France has ten times our credit, twelve times our population, and more than one hundred times our capital. But it is not to cover this point that we call attention to the French Loan subscription, but to impress on our readers that ere long the pressure of accumulated capital in Europe will be such that the money must find its way out to this country, and already we have two or three good proofs that the emigration of surplus European capital to the Plate has begun.

Seven hundred and sixty millions sterling unemployed capital has been rejected by the French Minister. We can supply estancia lands and cattle for the whole amount.

DEPARTURE OF DEAN DILLON.

The letter of instructions of the Minister of the Interior to our distinguished countryman, the Dean, which we give at foot, will thoroughly explain to our readers the nature and object of his mission, and we think it due to the public to give this official document, in order to remove the rather prevalent idea that the Government sends the Dean to organize a large and wholesale Irish emigration to the Plate.

President Roca has invited Dean Dillon to make a trip to Ireland, with a view to publish in the papers there something about this country, and to give a few lectures on the Republic, so that farmers and others who are in a position to elect as to the best country for emigration may have some opportunity of judging from so authentic a source of the relative merits of the Plate.

The mission of the Dean is a very high compliment which General Roca pays to Irishmen, whose success in this country he considers the very best proof of their adaptibility to our climate, soil and industry. At present, owing to the delays of surveys, &c., the Government is not in a position to apportion any tract of territory for Irish colonization, but the President has sent a special engineer to the Rio Negro to report to the Government the lands most suitably for that purpose, and he hopes that by June next this engineer will return, and on that report to obtain from Congress the lands best suited for the purpose.

In so vast a humani tide as that which steadily flows from Great Britain to the States, Canada and Australia, President Roca very rightly thinks that there are hundreds of families with sufficient capital to pay their own passage to this country and start in the camp, and it is to tell these people of the very great advantages this country, in climate, food, soil and production, has over all others, that the present mission has been organized. Assisted passages and free homesteads will, in all probability, be voted by Congress, but these form no part of the Dean's instructions, and his trust extends no further than giving useful information about the Plate to those who care to avail themselves of it.

Spontaneous emigration is admittedly the best; the immigrant who pays his own passage and makes a start for himself in the country is incomparably superior to the immigrant brought out at the Government expense, housed, fed, and finally started in one of the Government colonies. Thousands leave Great Britain and Ireland every year with small capitals, insufficient to support a family there, but ample to pay for a third of a flock of sheep or make a fair start here. We believe Dean Dillon's mission will secure for the Plate a share of this class of emigration, which is certainly the most desirable. Whatever we have of Irish emigration in this country is spontaneous; of late years, limited as it was, it has fallen away, and a tour through Ireland now by a gentleman of such high position as Dean Dillon, who will be welcomed by the Irish Bishops, and whose statements respecting this country will carry the greatest weight, cannot fail to be productive of much good, not only to the land of his birth, but also to the country of his adoption. We desire for the Dean the very best success, and hope to see him back in the Plate at the end of the year.

The following is the Minister's letter—

Ministry of the Interior
B. Aires, April 16th, 1881

Revd. Dean Dillon

I beg to inform you that by decree of the 13th inst. His Excellency the Pres. of the Republic has thought proper to send you on a mission to foment Irish emigration to the Argentine Republic. You will leave for Europe for this purpose as soon as possible. Your mission for the present is limited to making known the advantages which the Argentine Republic offers to honest and industrious emigrans, through its natural wealth, beautiful climate, the customs of its inhabitants and the free principles of its Government. You will also announce that the Executive will petition Congress in the next Sessions for pecuniary support to help the agricultural emigrants who wish to emigrate to this country You may, therefore, assure those families that wish to come to this Republic that they will obtain from this Government free of charge board and lodging on their arrival, and railway passages to any part of the Republic until they are finally settled; they may also reckon on a concession of land sufficient to meet all their agricultural requirements.

You will transmit to this Ministry a full detailed account of your proceedings in this respect, through the medium of the Immigration Department, and acting in accordance with the Commissary-General in Europe, Dn. Carlos Calvo

During your mission you will obey these provisional instructions until you receive more ample ones. At the same time you are at liberty to submit to the Government, the agents, or sub-agents, what you deem necessary for the success of your mission in Ireland.

God guard you.

A. Del Viso.

THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

The greatest test of republicanism or, we might say, of constitutional governments, is the Budget. On this most essential of all bills hangs the machinery of government and the prosperity of industry. In all countries and in all nations the discussions on the Budget command greater public attention and more prolonged debate than any other measure. It is, therefore, with a species of undefined despondency, that we see the new Budget for the Province of Buenos Ayres passed as it were between night and morning, discussed without the formality of being sent to Committee, voted on 'sobre tablas', and proclaimed to the astonished public before even the Press had time to take the matter up and point to certain items against which the whole population of Buenos Ayres protest.

Due to the federalization of this city the Budget this year presented a new phase: the service of the Provincial loans in England, the judiciary of the city, police, Penitentiary, 'en fin' some of the heaviest items in previous budgets were passed to the Nation. Hence it was that the people of the Province of Buenos Ayres looked forward this year to a reduction of taxes and a modification of public expenditure. The tax gatherer in the country towns had stretched his hand over everything that the people in the camp possessed. Each improvement a man made on his land gave rise to increased valuation and an increased taxation: the very cart that a farmer or estanciero kept on his estancia was taxed, whilst the Contribucion Directa, which in former years was so light as hardly to be felt, has now risen to such a figure that a man may term it his annual rent to the Government for his own property.

The legislators of the Province of Buenos Ayres have certainly higher trusts reposed in them than voting their own salaries, and it is truly astonishing that in a matter so extremely personal, so few of the members thought proper to protest against an increase of salaries which, properly speaking, should be abolished in toto. Four millions five hundred thousand dollars for one year's pay to our 75 Provincial Legislators is a sum so extraordinary that meetings in the various country towns should be called to protest against such an expenditure.

But a few years ago, when the fees to the Legislators were so much discussed, many of the members resigned their pay, whilst others handed it to the public charities of the town, but it would seem that we have outlived that sense of shame, and survived those feelings which in former years adorned our public men. It is possible that next year our Legislation will cost the province five millions, and this system of self voting, self remuneration, go on until the evil works out its own cure and the people rise en masse against their representatives who oppress them with taxation.

In most countries the budget or expenditure of a nation is based upon its revenue, but in the Province of Buenos Ayres the Legislators have adopted a new rule, voting first the expenditure and raising the taxes and imports to meet same. With infinite truth D. Rufino Varela has said it: that the Province of B. Ayres is so rich in revenue that the people ought to live free of all taxes and all imposts, since the profits of the Provincial Bank, the profits of the Western Railway, and the sale and rent of public lands should be ample for everything. These were the views of Mr Rufino Varela when the Government of B. Ayres had to attend to the service of its public debt in London, maintain an expensive police force, keep up a Guardia Provincial etc. Yet now that all these heavy items have been assumed by the National Government, and the Governor of B. Ayres still possesses the same magnificent sources of revenue, the bank, railway and public lands, our taxes have to be increased not diminished, the patentes on Provincial trade and industry are to be raised to the skies, the estancia lands and sheepfarms are all to be revalued with a view to make the Contribucion Directa on the property holder double what it is at present, and our stamps to be increased to cover the outrageous deficit of 20 millions which the new budget announces.

The result of all this will be to drive the unfortunate Province of Buenos Ayres down to a still lower ebb, and to chase the farmers and estancieros to other Provinces where the taxation is much less. Lucky the people who hold Rio Negro estancias or whose property is within the bounds of the Capital. The only hope left us is that Governor Romero will veto the bill; he never could put his name to a more unpopular law than this new budget, and from his great market experience and long acquaintance with public affairs, we trust he will have the moral courage to send back the budget with a message that will prove to the people of Buenos Aires there are still left us public men to protect industry against the tyranny of excessive taxation.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

It is not often that the English Board of Trade returns reflect Argentine prosperity, nor is it easy to invest these English trade figures with much interest for River Plate readers, but in the English Board of Trade returns for January and February 1881, we think we recognize some items that, whilst they show a revival of trade in England, also show a revival of prosperity in the Plate.

We have frequently called attention to the large and increased trade doing in this market with the Interior Provinces, and whether it was that the merchants desired that their business affairs should not be spoken of in the papers, or that many did not share in the trade activity of which we spoke, but certain it is that several parties contradicted our statement, denied that business was as brisk as we said, and challenged our assertions as the effusions of a pen notable for its censured enthusiasm. In the Manchester *Guardian* of the 8th of March 1881, we, however, find a few figures that prove our statements, and merchants will find it hard to explain to a non dry goods public, how, in the two first months of the current year, the dry goods trade has not undergone a most wondrous revival, in the face of the following official figures.

We find that in the single month of Feb. 1881, the return quantities of cotton manufactured piece goods were nearly three times what they were in the same month of the previous year, and nearly eight times what they were in Feb. 1879. The following are the figures;—

Export cotton piece goods to the Argent. Republic.

Feb. 1881 yards	10,003,600
Feb. 1880 do	3,470,200
Feb. 1879 do	1,303,700

It is not to be wondered at, that with such figures some of our houses should be selling at the rate of £8000 per day, or that for the Douro's mails the market should have been swept clean of sterling exchange, and in giving our readers merely these cotton goods returns, we must remind them that English trade is by no means limited to trade in cotton goods, on the contrary, when we get the fuller returns of the Board we shall be able to show that the business in wire alone far eclipses the dry goods trade, and indeed, there are many other items to which we shall later on call the attention of our readers to prove our assertion that River Plate Trade to-day is better than ever it was.

Great stress is laid upon the years of 1872—73, considered as the most prosperious the annals of our Import trade, but the merchants who are led away into such nonsense neither understand the market nor the country they live in. In the years 1872 and 1873 the trade in fencing wire was such that the largest house in this market in that trade considered that they did well if they got through 10 tons a month. To-day that house gets through 600 tons of wire in a month, which, notwithstanding the enormously increased competition they consider as an average months' business.

We invite the attention of merchants to the following table to show that the English dry goods trade with the Plate shows for the month under consideration a greater expansion and growth that any other country in the whole table.

Cotton Manufactures Exported

The following were the quantities of cotton manufactured piece goods exported in February, compared with the corresponding month in the whole table—

	1879	1880	1881
	Yards	Yards	Yards
Germany	4,634,900	3,988,600	4,738,500
Holland	4,580,800	4,327,700	3,538,000
France	4,584,000	4,736,800	4,805,900
Portugal	3,767,900	5,176,700	6,315,300
Italy	5,828,600	5,158,700	8,951,800
Aust. Ter.	1,762,600	637,100	534,400
Greece	3,294,100	2,016,800	2,067,200
Turkey	27,381,000	42,503,200	28,356,700
Egypt	3,956,200	13,096,100	12,161,600
W. C. of Africa	698,100	1,529,600	1,104,600
U. States	5,734,000	7,817,300	8,285,800
F. W. In.	6,758,400	3,064,200	7,623,800
Mexico	643,400	2,125,300	2,934,000
U. S. of Colombia	4,123,500	3,431,400	4,329,900
Brazil	10,731,700	24,158,700	15,522,100
Uruguay	1,040,700	1,856,100	3,140,100
Arg. Rep.	1,303,700	3,470,200	10,003,600
Chili	1,924,700	3,215,700	4,413,700
Peru	2,457,000	736,900	1,461,700
China	37,254,600	44,321,900	37,174,700
Japan	3,417,700	3,477,000	4,004,800
Java	5,198,800	5,289,500	6,467,100
Phil. Isls.	2,717,900	4,074,200	3,461,000
Gibraltar	899,900	1,374,000	1,073,100
Malta	1,242,700	987,400	1,583,400
Br. North America	3,475,600	3,974,400	6,101,900
Br. W. In. Island & Guiana	3,469,800	4,272,900	2,478,800
Br. Possessions in S. Africa	2,877,800	2,565,200	1,719,800
Brit. India Bombay	9,846,000	36,738,200	40,257,800
Madras	4,249,300	4,375,000	5,955,500
Bengal	49,345,200	74,956,200	96 153,100
Str. Setts	7,056 100	9,394,000	9,921,300
Ceylon	2,984,200	2,076,000	1,711,300
Australia	2,508,000	2,196,400	3,606,900
Other countries	18,050,900	18,610,900	21,900,600
Total unbleached or bleached	173,240,600	242,236,400	262,989,600
Tot. printed, dyed, or colour	78,016,200	109,347,800	112,053,000
Tot. mixed materials cott. predominati	1,007,000	877,200	1,808,700
Total	250,263,800	352,461,400	376,851,300

Other manufacturer of cotton show as follows—

	1879	1880	1881
Lace & patent net £	98,669	180,958	218,418
Hosiery of all sorts £	65,051	84,625	105,390
Thread for sewing lb	709,967	867,162	905,996
Other manufactures, unenumerat £	66,612	72,008	78,317
Total value of cotton manufactures £	3,568,471	5,037,910	5,304,856

That the women of Buenos Aires are better dressed this year than last, or that cotton goods are more worn in this city in 1881 than 1879, is a question we leave to the few pessimists who always know more than anyone else, but the cotton goods now importing are far more for the provinces of the interior than for the shops of B. Aires. Within the last half year money has found its way very fast to the provinces; the army last year took millions of our currency back in the shape of soldiers pay. The sugar crop has spread comfort and plenty wherever the cane was raised. A year ago the Interior was in rags, to-day it is decently dressed, and now the prolongation works of the railways, the wheat and maize crop, the wines that are very fast coming down to this market, all find their way back to the Interior in English cotton goods, &c. A few years more and the Interior Provinces will wake up the market of Buenos Aires, and wake up some of our friends who persist in believing that the country is the same to-day it was 20 years ago.

BI-METALLISM

What shall be the currency of the world? What shall be the medium of exchange between the Nations? These questions have racked the brains of the first financialists of Europe for some years back. On the one hand we have the monometallists, with such names as those of Gladstone, Lowe, Fawcett, arrayed in favor of what they call a gold standard; on the other we have the bi-metallists, with that of Leon Say and others of equal renown, arrayed in favor of the joint use of gold and silver. The discussion has penetrated even to Buenos Aires.

On the 20th May last, Mr Barclay, (of the house of Barclay Campbell & Co.) read a paper on this subject before the members of the English Literary Society. This paper, published in the form of a pamphlet and edited by Mr W Leighton Jordan, now lies before us.

The importance of this subject has been forced upon us by the commercial paralysis which succeeded the first great step to the adoption of a general gold standard, the recent demonetization of silver by the German Empire, followed by the cessation of the coinage of silver by France.

Great mistakes in the consideration of this subject arise from the very common idea that gold or silver ever were or ever can be, the standard of value.

What says Adam Smith—'Labour was the first price, the original purchase money that was paid for all things'—and again—'Labour is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities.'

Money as we know it, consists of metallic coins and of inconvertible paper. What then is money if it is not the standard of value? Money is the legal tender for value. The value of gold or silver or paper as a means of exchange, depends solely upon those legal enactments which make them accepted as an equivalent for labour.

In theory, inconvertible paper would be unquestionably the best medium of exchange, simply because it has no appreciable intrinsic value of its own. But theory and practise are often wide apart; so long as the world remains divided into different nations, it will be impossible to create an inconvertible paper money which should have currency all over the globe. The world and its monetary systems have grown up together, till we find ourselves now with a total currency, in gold, silver and token money, of about £1,400,000,000 stg.; and with inconvertible paper to an extent of perhaps £100,000,000 more.

In four countries, Great Britain, Portugal, Chile and Australia, the unit of value is represented in gold, silver is merely an article of commerce, In France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and some other countries, the unit of value is represented in gold and silver alternatively at the rate of 15½ to 1. In Holland, Sweden, Mexico, India, China, &c., the unit of value is represented in silver; gold is merely an article of commerce. The German Empire is in a state of transition, the unit of value is nominally represented in gold, but a large amount of silver is yet a legal tender at the ratio of 15½ to 1. The United States has not made up her mind who currency to adopt, is coining both gold and silver, and has yet a large amount of inconvertible paper which circulated at par.

Where the world divided into two groups only, in one of which gold was exclusively the legal tender, in the other silver; commerce between nations of different groups would have been of so highly speculative a character as to be almost impossible. The interposition of a third group in which both metals are current, has smoothed away this difficulty.

The value which gold and silver possess as a medium of international exchange, does not depend upon any intrinsic value which lies in themselves, Indifferent countries they are the legal tenders for value. Accounts can be paid to any amount in gold in Great Britain, or in silver to any amount in India. An arbitrary value is given to gold and silver by the laws which make them legal tender, but their real value as money depends upon the proportion their total amount bears to the requirements of the world for money as a means of exchange.

In the reign of Edward the Third the average price of wheat in England was six and eight pence the quarter. The shilling of the reign of Edward the Third contained twice the amount of silver which the value of the shilling of to-day represents, therefore the comparative price of wheat should be stated as 13s. 4d. the quarter, yet wheat is now 40s. the quarter, yet wheat is not of greater comparative value now than it was in the days of the Plantagenets. Wheat has not risen in value; it is the value of money which has decreased. The world requires much more money now than it did in the reign of Edward the Third, but it has more, and greatly more in proportion to its needs than it had in his day—therefore money now is of less value. The standard of value is the same, labour, but the power of money to purchase labour is less; therefore wheat and every thing else has risen greatly in money value, which is equivalent to saying that the real value of gold and silver is less in the same proportion.

A certain amount of money is required for the Exchange business of the world. In accordance with the natural law of demand and supply, if there is more money in circulation than the business of the world requires for its Exchange operations, the value of money will decrease, that is to say, a given amount of it will bear a less proportion to the real standard of value, which is labour, than it did before; and this decrease will continue until the total value of the money in circulation correspond with the total value of the labour it represents. If on the other hand the business of the world increase, while the amount of the medium of Exchange remains stationary, the value of this medium will increase, that is to say, a given amount of money will purchase a greater amount of labour than it could before; there will be a general fall in prices.

The total amount of gold in circulation is estimated at about £750,000,000; the total amount of silver in circulation is estimated at about £500,000,000. If it were possible for the advocates of monometallism to carry their idea at once into operation, one-third of the total currency of the world would be thrown out of circulation, and could not be replaced by gold. The consequence would be a tremendous rise in the value of money, a fall of prices which would paralyze commerce and spread ruin and disaster over the whole civilized world. But monometallists do not propose to carry out their ideas at once; they propose to do it gradually.

Let us see the effect of the first step taken in carrying out this idea. The large purchases of gold by Germany naturally raised the value of gold elsewhere. In those countries where gold only was a legal tender this 'appreciation' of gold produced a rapid fall in prices of all other commodities. The void created by this absorption of gold by Germany might have been supplied from countries having a bi-metallic currency, who might have substituted silver for gold to an equal amount, and so preserved the normal amount of money in circulation; but France, the great leader of the bi-metallic system, became alarmed lest this loss of gold should produce a permanent depreciation in the relative value of silver, stopped the free coinage of silver at her mint, and this produced a contraction of the total amount of the circulating medium, an increase in the purchasing power of money, a general fall in prices, and a partial paralysis of commerce.

The alarm of the French bankers does not seem to us to have been well founded. The enormous production of gold in California and Australia since the year 1852 has utterly upset the proportion previously existing between the quantities of gold and silver in circulation, yet it had no effect whatever upon their relative value. The excess of gold was just so much more added to the circulating medium of the world, and has done little more than meet the increased requirements of commerce. That silver did not depreciate in value after 1874 was seen in India, where its purchasing power was steadily maintained, although the exchange value of the rupee fell more than 20 per cent, in consequence of the 'appreciation' of gold in England.

The bi-metallic system was established in France in the year 1785 by a law which decreed that both gold and silver coins should circulate as legal tender at a relative ratio of fifteen and half pounds of silver to one pound of gold. That this ratio of 15½ to 1 is purely arbitrary there is no question, but the law which makes either silver or gold, or both, a legal tender, is arbitrary also. Once that the leading commercial nations of the world agree upon this or any other ratio as the relative value of gold or silver, there can be no further relative depreciation of either one metal or the other. No miner will sell either his gold or his silver at a lower price than its value in the markets of the world; both silver and gold would be absorbed by the circulating medium as they are produced, and any excessive production of either will simply augment the total amount of money in circulation. That this ratio can be maintained in the face of very great irregularities in the relative productions of gold and silver, is proved by the experience of ninety years, from 1785 to 1874, during which years a slight excess of gold at one time, a slight excess of silver at another, in the vaults of the Bank of France, sufficed to maintain the equilibrium for the whole world.

On the 18th inst. an international monetary conference will be opened at Paris, at which both monometalists and bi-metalists will be ably represented.

To all our readers this subject must be of great interest, and we can cordially recommend to them a careful perusal of this pamphlet by Mr Barclay.

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

The National Government has issued the following decree, which will interest both those immediately concerned and the public in general:—

B. Ayres, April 9th,

Considering.—That both the initiators of the Italian Workmen's Exhibition, which was opened in this capital on the 20th of March last, and the manufacturers, artists and producers who have sent exhibits to it are worthy of some mark of appreciation on the part of the Government, to show its sense of their efforts in favour of the progress of the country. The President of the Republic decrees—

Art. 1. The Director of the Department of Agriculture, Dr Da Emilio Alvear, Da Santiago Estrada, Da Roberto Cano, Da José M Lamas, Da Leon Walls, Da Eduardo T Mulhall, Da Pablo Coni, Da Luis Tamini, and Dr Da Carlos Molina Arrotea are hereby appointed as a Committee to report on the preliminary efforts made to carry out the Exhibition, and, having duly examined the exhibits, to adjudge, in the name of the Government, old, silver and bronze medals according to the merits of each.

Art. 2. The Committee, if necessary, will avail themselves of the assistance of experts in forming their judgment of the exhibits.

Art. 3. The prizes to exhibitors shall consist of bronze medals and diplomas, together with a certificate in which the reasons for granting the prize shall be set forth.

Art. 4. The Department of Agriculture is charged with providing the medals, diplomas and certificates referred to.

Art. 5. When the Committee have reported, the Government will arrange the form in which the prizes shall be distributed.

Art. 6 Let this be communicated, published, &c.

ROCA.
A. del Viso.

M. Beaut, the new Director of the Naval School, is making sweeping reforms in that institution. There are 60 boys and 16 Professors in the school, and Mr B. intends sending 20 of the former and fourteen of the latter about their business. It is said that only about a dozen of the boys have applied themselves sufficiently to their studies to be eligible for a place amongst 'the Forty'. The Government is looking for a large house overlooking the river wherein to instal the school, but the owners of such premises are patriotically asking such outrageous rents that there is some difficulty in the matter Perhaps a foreigner will come forward and give a house gratis, as Dr Lausen did his land for the new Boulevard.

"THE STANDARD"
NEW OFFICES
Job printing of every description done in the very best style.
154 Calle Piedad

Teatro Colon

An Amateur Dramatic Performance
Under the direction of
MR. WILLIAM MARTIN,
Will be given at the above named theatre on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., in aid of the funds of the
BRITISH HOSPITAL.

To commence at 8 p.m., with
"Who's to Win Him?"
A comedietta in one act.

To be followed at 9 p.m. by Robertson's famous comedy in 4 acts, entitled
"School."

Tickets can be had at Wm. Mackern's, 137 Calle Florida, on and after Wednesday, 13th inst.

PRICES.

Boxes	$250
Orchestra Stalls	30
Tertulias de Balcon	30
Pit	15
Tertulias Altas	15
Cazuela, with Entrada	15
Entrada General	25

Trams to all parts at the conclusion of performance.
Special Trains after the Performance on Wednesday night—
Northern Railway—From Central Station at 11.45 p.m. to Retiro, Recoleta, Palermo and Belgrano.
Ensenada and Southern Railway—To Gen. Brown, Barracas de Peña, Tres Esquinas, Barracas al Norte, Barracas al Sud, Lanus, Banfield, Lomas, and Temperley.
Each passenger will be required to take an ordinary ticket.

Teatro de Variedades

Compañia Lirica y Dramatica Francesa.

Jueves 21 de Abril de 1881
DivorGons
Comedia en 5 actos de V. Sardou.

Exposicion Italiana

Cerrito ent. Arenales y Juncal

MIERCOLES 20 DE ABRIL
GRAN CONCIERTO ESPECIAL
En ocasion
De la Proclamacion de los Premiados

En el Concurso Cosmopolita por ramos de Flores el que tiene lugar en el mismo dia

La Orquesta aumentada a 40 Profesores sera dirigida por el maestro D Emilio Rainer.
A las 8 en punto

DEUTSCHE
Sing - Academie.

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The A 1. American Brigantine
HARRY SMITH
Will load for the above mentioned port. For freight &c. apply to
HENRY TAY,
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J. A. MACLEAN,
SHIPBROKERS,
Calle 25 de Mayo No. 70.

g 190 m20

NOTICE—If Joseph Pacey, nephew of the late Thomas Pacey, late of Swaton, Lincolnshire, England, who left England, it is believed, about 17 years ago for America, will apply to Messrs Wiles and Smith, Solicitors, Horbling, Falkingham, Lincolnshire, England, he will hear something to his advantage. Any person giving any reliable information as to his whereabouts, if living or if dead, the date and place thereof, will be rewarded.
March 10, 1881.

g 200 a20

IF F. C., who came to England in or about the latter end of the year 1871, and who afterwards left England in the same year on the beginning of the following, and it is believed went to Buenos Ayres, South America, will apply to Mr Walter Augustus Holcome, Gray's-inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, London, solicitor, he will hear something to his advantage.

g 199 a20

To Irish Sheepfarmers.

For sale, a beautiful piece of land suited for an estancia or chacra, on the banks of the Salado, Partido of Bragado, comprising 635 squares, or say 165 squares less than half a league. Only four leagues from the Bragado railway station. More or less, 1735 varas frontage and 8413 depth. The camp is unsurpassed and the price fair. Apply at Venezuela at 396, between 12 and 4 p.m.

x181 m19

AVISO a las familias de Flores y al publico en general que desde esta fecha queda establecido un nuevo carrito espreso para encomiendas garantido servicio a sus favorecedores con la mayor exactitud y punctualidad possible, recibe ordenes en Flores Almacen de Genova, Rivadavia 1, y en la ciudad Almacen Flor Iberica, Chacabuco 10.

e 191 a22

CATTLE—Wanted to purchase one thousand head of horned Cattle with 10 per cent novillos. Apply by note 'Sauce Corto' this office.

e 205 a26

TO LET—Two comfortable furnished bedrooms one with two windows to the street, in the house of a small English family; terms moderate. Apply Calle Defensa 742.

x182 a26

GOVERNESS—A young lady, a certificated teacher, seeks lessons as visiting Governess; She speaks English, French, and German, and Spanish. Best references. Please apply Calle Cerrito 54.

z186 a 22

EN LA CALLE BOLIVAR No. 337 se necesita una Niñera Inglesa, que sepa hablar Español.

g 188 a22

SE ALQUILO Piezas en los altos para escritorios, muy central. Esquina Piedad y Reconquista, frente al Bancos ingles y Nacional, en el Almacen abajo le dan razon.

e a2[illegible]

TO LET two or three rooms, with fireplace and gas, in the house of a small family. Calle Cerrito 292.

g 197 a22

A FURNISHED House in the Suburbs required for a small family, for about six months, from the 1st of May. Must be of a moderate rent, and easy of access by rail or tramway. Apply B.J. this office.

g 193 a28

A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes for a situation as Cook in an English family. Good references. Apply 246 San Martin.

g 196 a22

A MARRIED COUPLE wish for situations, the woman as Cook, and the man as Waiter; he is also a good carpenter. They speak French, Spanish and German. Apply Suipacha 443, cuarto 7.

g 192 a22.

WANTED a North American or English Licensed Medical man who is willing to travel with his employer. Apply M D at this office.

e 202 a22

A RESPECTABLE young man (German) wants a situation as Waiter or General Servant, in a hotel or private house. Good references. Apply M.R. this office.

g 189 a22

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Miss Mary E Bryan
Mr W Bruce

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

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GUADIANA
Commander T. LAWSON
2,509 Tons, 400 Horse-power.
To sail on the
May 8th
Taking cargo and passengers for LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON and ANTWERP
NOT CALLING AT BRAZILIAN PORTS

FOR
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The Company's splendid and favorably known steamer
ELBE
Commander A HART DYKE
3,063 Tons, 600 Horsepower
Will sail on the
May 15th
Taking cargo and passengers for
RIO JANEIRO
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THROUGH PASSAGES TO PARIS (single and return) granted by all the ROYAL MAIL steamers.
The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at
REDUCED RATES
Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and
THROUGH TICKETS
Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.
These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.
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Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.
FAMILIES AND COMPANIES
A considerable reduction is made in their favor.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to the Agent
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Or to
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Specie and Parcels received at the brokers' office till noon on day of sailing.
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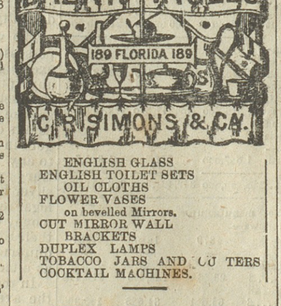

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MESSRS THOMAS DRYSDALE AND CO.

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We have appointed Messrs Thomas Drysdale & Co. the sole importers of our wire in order to protect the Consumers of the Atgentine Republic against the misrepresentations and actions of unprincipled importers of inferior qualities of wire.

Ryland Brothers, (Limited)

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REMATE
POR
Baltar y Quesada
Para Criadores
2 Toros Durham

Uno de ellos notable animal
2 Vacas id
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14 sobresalientes Carneros Cotswold
Importados al pais por el Señor
J W NASH
En el paquete Hevelius
En nuestra casa San Martin 51
El Jueves 21 de Abril
A la 1 de la tarde

Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del importador arriba espresado, los siguientes animales, sobresalientes por su origen y belleza.
El Sr Nash nos hace saber que los Norte-Americanos estan adquiriendo en Inglaterra los animales vacunos pagando por ellos, precios que son muy superiores a los de los Sud Americanos, por cuya razon se hace difícil adquirir animales como los que envia, costandole sacrificios, y no pocos, de dinero y tiempo el haberlos conseguido—dice el Sr Nash que, el toro rosillo Matron es un animal perfecto y como habra pocos en el Rio de la Plata, los criadores interesados en adquirir animales notables tienen pues el deber de concurrir a este remate.

RAZA DURHAM

MATRON—Toro rosillo nacido el 1 de Julio 1879, hijo del toro Duque de Milcote 4° y de 36523 y de la vaca Lady Mary 2ª por Proud Preston 37286.
LADY ANN 2nd—Vaca colorada, con manchas blancas, nacida el 27 de Febrero 1879, hija del gran toro Admiral H. por Lady Ann y esta por Colon No. 26797. Servida el 29 de Setiembre de 1880 por Aquiles num. 40951.
FETTERCAIRN PRINCESS—Vaquillona nacida el 2 de Abril de 1879, hija del toro Principe 2° y de la vaca Buttermut por Scotlands Pride 26100.
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2 toros de 2 años y 3 mesas de edad, muy lindos animales, especiales para carne, peso de cuero, gordura y abundancia de leche.

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14 carneros de esta especie, superiores al Lincoln en tamaño, en calidad de lana, etc., por cuya causa el que precise animales ovinos para conseguir caponada grande tiene en esta venta una buena oportunidad.
Todos estos animales pueden verse en nuestra casa desde el Lunes 18 del corriente.

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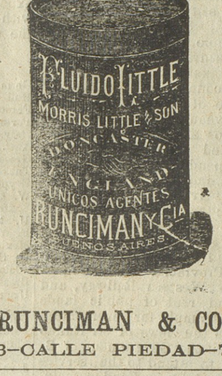

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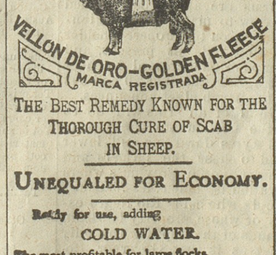

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Ready for use, adding
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The most profitable for large flocks.
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First rate Camp in Lincoln

Two lots, one of 1½ league and the other of 1½ do. Very good camps according to the information of Mr John Spraggon, of that partido.
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A good Estancia in the RIO V.

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Quickly removes Corns, it is a liquid easily applied and most efficacious. Sold in London at 4s.

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Hair Destroyer removes superfluous hair from the face, neck and arms without injury to the skin. Sold at 3s 6d by Alex. Ross, inventor of Hair Dye enamel Skin Tightener for furrows &c. Letters answered from London. Messrs Torrens, Chemists, Calle Defensa 77, Buenos Aires, have received a supply.
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Corner of Rivadavia and Plaza Once de Setiembre
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Separable Buttons.

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SLEEVE BUTTONS—An exquisite selection, all shapes and sizes. Plain Buttons, Enamelled, Masonic Engraved, Agate, Onyx, &c. &c.
STUDS—To suit all tastes. Elegant Plain Studs (new style), Engraved, Enamelled, Masonic, Pearl, Agate, Cornelian &c.
COLLAR BUTTONS to match.
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Increased Strength.
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The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1881

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Rome 18th.

As Depretis utterly failed to form a new Cabinet, Cairoli, by desire of the King, and at the instance of his friends, has, with all his colleagues, resumed office.

London 18th.

Mr. B. Disraeli (?) died here last night after a short illness.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The latest news from the West Coast is all important, and the attempt made by some Peruvian troops to organise a 'guerilla' warfare has signally failed. A band of about 400 Peruvians attacked the town of Chosica, but the Chilian Commander at once sent some regular troops in their pursuit; the 'montonera' were completely routed, and numerous prisoners taken by the Chilians. The result has been so decisive that further 'guerilla' warfare in Peru is not anticipated. It is to be regretted, however, that the efforts of the Chilians to establish a Peruvian provisional Government have to the present proved so unsuccessful, sufficient time having now elapsed to afford the victors ample opportunity for the work of reconstruction. It remains to be seen what definite shape affairs will yet take on the West Coast, as it is quite evident the spirit of resistance by the Peruvian people to the Chilian authorities defeats their efforts.

Affairs in the Argentine Republic were never more prosperous, and each day the country shows greater improvement. Politics, which in former years occupied so much public attention, are now, comparatively speaking, forgotten. The trade of Buenos Ayres has so increased that the National Government has been obliged to rent the Lanus deposits, or bonded warehouses, to meet the increasing demand on our Custom House. Sheep and cattle command very high prices owing to the constant purchases for new estancias. Lands that were purchased from the Government three years ago at $10,000 a league are now being stocked by the owners, which has proved a surprise for this market, in as much as, when these lands were subscribed for, it was thought they would remain idle for at least twenty years; but the growth of this country is as rapid as in the U. States, and, at the rate we are going on, all these Rio Negro lands will be stocked and settled on in less than twenty years.

Congress will meet next month, and one of its first measures will be to abolish bank privileges and establish a free banking system throughout the Republic, which is much required, owing to the fiscal privileges which the different Provincial Banks enjoy, to the great injury of all foreign capital invested in this country.

On the 1st of May the new Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr Dardo Roach, will take office, and it is thought that then the Capital of the Province will be determined upon, as to the present the Provincial authorities reside in this city, which is both impolitic and inconvenient. One of Dr Roach's first measures will be a scheme to expropriate the Southern Railway, which is much to be regretted, as whatever money the Province of Buenos Ayres can raise for railway purposes would be better employed in building new lines than in purchasing old ones. As the sum required for the expropriation of the Southern Railway will be some four millions sterling, it is all beyond the capabilities of this market, and the money must be raised in Europe; but foreign capital is flowing very fast into this country, and a recent telegram from Paris announces the formation of a new French Bank for the River Plate—capital 10,000,000 francs. We have no doubt the bank will do a large business, and pay handsome dividends to the shareholders.

The Italian Exhibition of local industry will be closed in a few days. The variety of the exhibits and the excellence of the workmanship have surprised us all. Italian industries in this country are growing so fast that the importation of many articles from Europe has ceased, owing to their manufacture here, and each day skilled labour is finding better employment in the Plate.

General Roca has sent an expedition to the South of the Rio Negro, which is watched with great interest as it explores new territory for this Republic, and opens up a wide tract of country for the Welsh colonists at the Chubut, a colony which, we are happy to say, is now most flourishing and is constantly increasing. Yesterday the Government despatched a steamer with 40 Welsh families for the Chubut, and the Revd. Mr Williams, the Welsh clergyman who has just arrived for the colony, informs us that 500 Welsh families may be expected out between now and September.

Dean Dillon left yesterday for Ireland, sent on a special mission by General Roca, to foment Irish emigration to the Plate. The National Government could not have named a better or more influential agent for the purpose, and we look forward to the best results from this mission.

There are great fears of political troubles in the Banda Oriental, and many apprehend the overthrow of the Government, either through the invasion of the country by Latorre, or a local revolution. We can offer no opinion on the matter; the revenue of that country is insufficient to meet the public expenditure, which results in deficits and constant treasury difficulties; the best Government for that country is the cheapest and most economical.

From Paraguay we have nothing very fresh, there is some little improvement in trade, and the Custom House returns show an increase. President Caballero seems successful in maintaining peace and order throughout the country.

Business in this city is very brisk; all our importers are doing an active trade, and there has been a good movement in wools during the last fortnight; but our stock of wools is larger than usual at this time of the year, when generally speaking nearly the whole of the clip is shipped; this season, however, we shall have wools for export throughout the winter months, and the clip will prove much in excess of former years. The premium on gold, owing to speculation on the Bolsa rules very firm; it is thought probable, however, that next month the Provincial Bank, which holds a very large balance to its credit in London will begin to draw exchange, and in order to utilise the gold it holds in its vaults here, will begin to discount in gold, which will at once improve the value of the paper money. All Nat. Stocks are very high and keep advancing; the shares of the Nat. Bank are now about the cheapest stock in this market, and as this Bank will shortly hold all the judicial deposits, and enjoy the right of convertible emission many are of opinion that the shares are long will be at a premium. Exchange, owing to the great demands of the houses for remittances, has ruled rather weak and closes at the following rates—

On London 49⅜-49½
On Paris 5.22-23
On Antwerp 5.24-25

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

With much pleasure we state that the announcement in one of the city papers of the intention of President Roca to propose to Congress the abolition of capital punishment is utterly incorrect, and we are fully authorised to say that the President, so far from being in favour of any such measure, views with regret that so many assassins escape capital punishment, which the law of the country provides, and which it is the President's determination to use every effort to carry out. In all cases, termed *alevoso*, the National Government will use every effort to have the criminals, no matter in what province the crime may be committed, at once tried, and, on conviction, executed. When the President received the news of the terrible murder of the two Scotch farmers in Entre Rios, he was greatly shocked, expressed himself most strongly on the matter, and at once despatched a telegram to the Governor of Entre Rios, to urge the Provincial authorities to scour the whole country and catch the assassins. It is most probable that they will be caught, and quite certain that, if caught and convicted, they will be at once executed. The following copy of President Roca's telegram to the Governor of Entre Rios will show the British residents in the Plate that the President is in earnest in the matter, that he is the right man in the right place, and instead of favouring the abolition of capital punishment, is fully resolved on the abolition of assassination in the Plate, which is only attainable by rigorously executing the criminals, and showing to murderers the same mercy they have shown to their unfortunate victims:—

B. Ayres, April 19th, 1881.
To the Governor of Entre Rios,
Uruguay.

Several Englishmen have called on me to tell me that two of their countrymen, most estimable and respectable persons, have been wilfully murdered at Naranjito, Province of Entre Rios.

I request, therefore, that you will use every exertion in your power and adopt every possible necessary measure to make an example of the criminals. Such crimes as this dishonour and injure us abroad, and it is for us a duty of morality, of justice, and even of self-interest, to put a stop to them.

Your friend,
JULIO A. ROCA.

The Iberia's Mails

London, March 25th.

The Colonial Secretary announced in the House of Lords that Sir Frederick Roberts had, owing to the altered circumstances in connection with the Transvaal, been recalled, and that Sir Evelyn Wood would remain in command. Replying to a question as to the Basuto War, his lordship said the Government had no right to interfere with the action of the Cape Government in that matter, though he promised to use his influence in favour of lenient treatment for the Basutos. Earl Granville stated that the Easter vacation would commence on April 7th and terminate on 4th May.

In the House of Commons Mr Stanhope moved a resolution condemning the policy of the Government in regard to Southern Afghanistan. The debate, in which Mr Gibson, Mr P. J. Smyth, Mr Northcote, and Mr Herbert Gladstone took part, was adjourned. Sir Charles Dilke, in the course of the discussion, stated that one of the first acts of the present Emperor of Russia on coming to the throne was to recall General Skobeleff and forbid any further advance towards Merv.

Somewhat unexpectedly, our Vienna correspondent telegraphs, the Porte, on Wednesday made a fresh communication to the Ambassadors, which will, it is believed, to some small extent facilitate the task the latter have entered upon. In making this concession the Porte has given it to be understood that the maximum has now been attained.

Troops have been despatched from Cairo to Alexandria in consequence of disturbances created by the Greek populace, who accuse the Jews of kidnapping children. Riots occurred from the same cause last year.

Prince Bismark has been directed by the Emperor William to convey His Majesty's heartfelt thanks to all those who forwarded to him their congratulations on the occasion of his birthday.

On the question of the right of the German Reichstag to be heard before funds are appropriated by the Government for the carrying out of the incorporation of the town of Altona into the Zollverein, on which a conflict has arisen between Prince Bismarck and the Liberals, a vote of 176 against 58 has declared in favour of the right of Parliament.

Telegrams from Sydney report the final collapse of the attempt of the Marquis de Ray to establish a settlement at New Ireland. The colonists have reached Noumea in a deplorable condition, having been for several days without food and without water.

Notice has been issued by the police of rewards amounting to

£400, in all, for the arrest of the men named O'Donuell, Coleman and Mooney, who are suspected of being concerned in the recent outrage at the Mansion House.

In the Probate and Divorce Division, yesterday, a Mr Willis, about forty years of age, petitioned for a restitution of conjugal rights, Mrs Willis, who had left him some months after the marriage eleven years ago, being about seventy years of age. An order was made for restitution, the petitioner declining to accept a monetary arrangement.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon. They were met two stations from the capital by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Lord Dufferin, and at the terminus by the Empress and the uncles and brother of the Czar.

An important arrest of a woman, who is believed to have been intimately associated with the conspirators against the life of the Czar, has led to the postponement of the trial of those of the regicides who had been previously apprehended.

The latest particulars received respecting the destruction of the Opera House at Nice show that soon after the performance of 'Lucia di Lammermoor' commenced on Wednesday evening there was an explosion of gas at the back part of the stage, and instantly the whole house was plunged in darkness. The victims were chiefly of the artisan class living in Nice, who crowded the upper part of the house and could not escape from what was an ill-contrived theatre. Owing to the early hour the better parts of the house were but thinly occupied. The lowest estimate of the loss of life is seventy, but as the search for the dead is still proceeding it is feared that the total may prove to be much greater. The fetes have been stopped, and the Mayor of the town has opened a public subscription for the relief of the families of the dead. Later accounts give the lost lives at 150.

At Windsor Castle yesterday her Majesty conferred on the Earl of Fife the honour of Knighthood, and invested him with the Order of the Thistle. Major General John Ross, Major General James Hills, and Colonel C. J. Stanley Gough were invested with the insignia of the Military Division of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath.

The substance of the Official Despatches, issued yesterday, describing the Boer outbreak and the peace negotiations, says the rising was sudden and unexpected even by the people themselves, and that considerable pressure had to be brought to bear upon some of the people in the Transvaal to induce them to join in the movement. The armistice appears to have originated in an appeal made by President Brand, of the Orange Free State, to Sir E. Wood, 'as a former friend of the Boers,' to stop bloodshed, by arranging a cessation of hostilities. An appeal was simultaneously made by Brand to Joubert, who thereupon asked Sir E. Wood how far he would co-operate. Lord Kimberley eventually complimented Sir E. Wood on the skill and judgment which he showed in his commnnications with the Boer leaders.

Mr. W. Smith, M.P., speaking at a meeting in Westminster last night, remarked that freedom of discussion for members of the House of Commons appeared to be in greater danger in a Liberal Parliament than at any period since the time of the Stuarts. The great Liberal majority showed a desire to use its power tyranically to silence the majority.

Mr Labouchere continued and concluded his speech yesterday in the Queens Bench, in his own defence against the prosecution of Mr E L Lawson. He avowed that his object, in the articles that he had written, was to destroy the Prosecutor's influence as a journalist; and he referred at considerable length to the articles for which Mr Lawson was responsible, as justifying the charge that he is a 'disgrace to journalism.' Mr C Russell followed with an address to the Jury on behalf of the other Defendant, Wyman. Mr. G. Lewis was the first. Witness for the Defendants, and at the close of his examination the Court adjourned.

A weak appearance was noticeable in the Stock Markets yesterday, though at the close the tone showed some degree of improvement. Consols fell ⅛, both for money and the account, to 100-000⅛, and 100 1-16 to 100 3-16 respectively. Among Home Railways North British relapsed 2¼, and Great Northern 'A' ⅝; but North-Western were inquired for at better values. In Foreign Government Securities, International Bonds in the majority of instances, were lower, though the variations were generally unimportant. Gold to the value of £50,000 was sent into the Bank from Egypt, and in the weekly return the proportion of reserve to liabilities rose from 46⅜ to 48⅞.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

GATHERING OF THE MOURNERS.

St. Petersburg, 28th.

The weather continues magnificently clear and sunny, and the bitterness of the cold has somewhat abated. There is no surcease in the torrent of Princes and grandees, who continue to pour into the capital as invited mourners for the funeral ceremony of Sunday next; and really it is becoming a somewhat serious question to know whether the exiguous Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul will be large enough to hold all the distinguished guests from abroad, all the Corps Diplomatique with the 'personelle' of their respective legations, all the civil and military delegations which have a claim to be present on the occasion, and finally all the immense following belonging to the Imperial Court and to the families of the Imperial Princes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected this evening, with the Prince Royal of Denmark, M. Saburoff, Ambassador of Russia at Berlin, and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at London; while of small German dukes, Ministers Plenipotentiary, and military officers of high rank, the name is legion.

The social aspect of this always curious city is at the present moment exceptionally strange. Of town life, as we understand it in a vast metropolis, there is absolutely none. The fashionable season has been suddenly strangled and definitively put upon one side. Not only the great Opera houses, but the French plays and, indeed, all the theatres are closed, first in consequence of the assassination of the Emperor, and next because it is Lent.

As a matter of course, the Isvostchicks have raised their prices, and in all quarters the social barometer sets steadily towards extortion. All the hotels—the Europe, the Angleterre, the Finance, Demouth's, the Grand, the Belle Vue, the Victoria—are literally crammed with guests.

On the first night of our arrival here I was forced to sleep in a bath room, which was actually the only accommodation which the people of the Hotel d'Angleterre had to offer a weary and belated traveller.

The extensive building is full to repletion of Highnesses and Transparencies and Excellencies. The entire 'Almanach de Gotha' seems to have been parcelled out among the different hotels. The vestibules are like unto furriers' shops, hung with pelisses and mantles, lined with rare skins, the hall tables are littered with mourning cards engraved with princely crowns, and ducal coronets; and on every landing still and silent, like so many statues of Patience on so many monuments, tall whiskered and moustached men, clad in richly bedizened uniforms of unwonted guise, and wearing cocked hats with towering plumes, who are the chasseurs, or orderlies, or what not, of the invisible grandees—doing with themselves all day and and all night long I wonder what, and more I wonder what will they do with themselves till next Sunday? This is, with the exception of Venice, the latest capital in Europe with which I am acquainted, and society rarely thinks of going to bed until half past two in the morning. How does it fare with the grandees?

When they are not paying and receiving grimly ceremonious visits, I fancy there is a vast amount of eating, drinking and smoking going on among the invisible grandees. At all evening the Tartar waiters are continually running up and down the stairs, with plates heaped high with good things, and the cries for coffee, for champagne, cognac, and a regalia Londres are incessant. This is but natural. Steady devotion to good cheer is part and parcel of the conventional paraphernalia of death. Everybody is wanting something of a nourishing or stimulating nature, save the poor, cold, silent cause of all—that wants nothing but a few shovels full of earth.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To 'School' is the order of the night. The house will be crammed to the ceiling. Applications were received for over 50 boxes more than the house contains, and the 'tertulias' were nearly all gone last night at bed-hour. We are requested to ask the public to be in their places in good time, as the orchestra will tune up at 7½ and the curtain rise at 8 o'clock to the minute, the object being to have the performance over as early as possible. 'Hasta la noche,' readers. We expect to see every soul of you in the Colon to-night.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Hipparchus sailed yesterday. Dean Dillon left the mole head about 3 o'clock. He was accompanied thereto by quite a crowd of friends, amongst whom we noticed M Duggan, T Duggan, Rev. Father Timothy, Deputy Murphy, J Murphy, L Garragan, J Gahan, J McLean, J Walker, M Mullen, Revd. Kenelm Vaughan, C Davis—Grace and several others. The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan and several others accompanied him on board.

The news from Montevideo is that the Government is hurrying troops to the frontier, as it has certain information of an intended invasion.

A grand dinner was given at the Cafe de Paris the other night to Mr Bergmann, the esteemed Belgian Consul, to celebrate his decoration with the Order of Leopold by his sovereign. The 'Brabanconne' was sung in glorious style, and the speeches were most eloquent.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. Charles Burbridge, probably the oldest English building contractor in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Burbridge came to this country upwards of 50 years ago, and from his thorough uprightness and attention to business, won golden opinions from all with whom he came in contact. His genial English temper gained him many friends in private life, amongst whom may be numbered some of our best native families. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss, to whom we offer our most sincere sympathy. The funeral will leave the Calle Defensa, 847, for the Recoleta at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

'Old Stager' gives his opinion as to the screaming farce 'Divorcous,' now being performed at the Opera House, in another column. Our friend the 'Stager' is, we fear, an 'advanced' Liberal in theatrical matters, although we know him to be a Tory of the soundest kind in things political. Our private impression about 'Let us Divorce Ourselves' is that those who do not understand Moliere's tongue too well may see and hear it without any great damage, as it is full of, say idiomatic subtleties.

The report that President Roca intends to present a Bill to Congress to abolish Capital Punishment is all Opposition rubbish. We are glad to hear that there is far more chance of the death penalty for murder being rigidly enforced in the future than of its being abolished. Switzerland went in for some sentimental legislation, some years ago, in this abolition direction, and, as well as we remember, had speedily to retrace the false step, owing to the increase of assassination.

The faces of camp tax-payers will elongate when they hear that the Finance Committee of the Senate has recommended the adoption of the Budget as voted by the Deputies, with 20 millions of a deficit. It appears that the Senators have the same weakness for high pay and little to do for it as the members of the Lower Chamber.

Dr Piérola's first attempt at a guerrilla warfare with the Chilians has come to conspicuous grief. At Chosica the Chilian troops made uncommonly short work of 400 mountaineers who ventured to try conclusions with them.

'An Irishman' makes a capital suggestion, in the *Nacion*, to Messrs Lacrosse, the great tramway empresarios, whose lines have now attained such vast extension. Our countryman says that instead of the flags, which not one in ten of the general public understands, there should be boards with the route of the car in large black letters, as in Europe. There can be no second opinion as to this suggested reform, and we trust Messrs Lacrosse will at once adopt it. We beg to add another, viz, that when the car is full a board with a Spanish equivalent for the word should be hoisted, as in Paris and London, and no further passengers admitted. Messrs Lacrosse have such a splendid traffic and run so many cars that they would not lose a single passenger by voluntarily adopting a reform which will probably be enforced by the Municipality when Congress establishes the new laws for the Capital of the Republic. The reckless overcrowding of tram cars in this city whenever any special event summons the public anywhere, will some day lead to terrible accidents, if it be not summarily put an end to. Who ever sees a European tram car or 'bus' dangerously overcrowded? The first policeman would soon clear it of the surplus passengers, and a spell of the lock-up for the 'mayoral' and a stiff fine for the owners would effectually prevent a repetition of the offence. We want this system here.

We remind all our Anglo-Argentine readers that the time allowed for enrolling in the National Guard will finally expire on the 30th of this month. The penalties for non-compliance are extremely unpleasant and will be strictly enforced.

In the Military School at Palermo they shut refractory boys up in a hogshead with holes in the lid, so that they can breathe. The punishment is absurd and, in our opinion, hurts that sensitive South American quality 'the dignity of man' far more than if the youngsters were 'horsed' and soundly trounced in good old English fashion.

Things are getting loose in the camp again. Telegrams from Nueve de Julio report the sacking of an estancia at Bolivar by a dozen of bandit 'gauchos' armed with carbines. The ruffians drove 400 fine cows off to the desert. Are the bad old times coming back again?

The surveys of the extension of the Tucuman Railway from the Frias station to Santiago del Estero will be finished by the end of May, and the plans immediately laid before Congress.

Yesterday was quite a pet day—summer lingering in the lap of Autumn. All the old ladies (of both sexes) in town felt immensely relieved at the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn having come off safely on the 18th and without Mother Shipton's prophecy being fulfilled. They may now dismiss their apprehensions in this direction for 700 years more.

The Minister of Marine issued yesterday a decree creating a Naval Sub-delegation at San Blas Bay, and naming Dn Geronimo Peyrano chief of it.

The San Luis politicians are just now engaged in a work which is racy of the soil—reforming their Constitution. In the very first debate, or rather before any debate at all could begin, they got up a royal row about the meaning of the word 'patria' in the oath administered to the members of the Convention. Our colleague *El Oasis* went to the trouble of explaining the word to the Convencionales, and all was arranged.

Signor Romani won a gold medal and 20,000 m|c for his corned beef and other preserved meats in the Italian Exhibition.

There was a smash on the Tucuman railway last week between a goods and a passenger train. Nobody killed, but the permanent way much damaged.

The *Nacion* of Montevideo asserts that want is now severely felt by the poorer classes in many rural districts, especially in and about Mercedes, where whole families have passed three days without a morsel of food. This is almost incredible in these countries abounding in cattle. Have the rich estancieros in Mercedes no hearts, no ra little meat from their vast herds to give for Charity's sake?

Nearly all our colleagues give the news that there are Chilian 'chiels amang us taking notes.' What if there are? They wont either see or hear much to encourage them to break the peace, if they entertain such an idea, which we do not believe.

Miss Esmeralda Cervantes was sick on Tuesday night and her concert at the Opera House had to be postponed.

Commissary Panthou had a narrow escape of his life on Good Friday, while on duty at the San Nicolas Church. Some miscreant in the crowd fired a revolver at him and the ball grazed his neck, lodging in the wall. In spite of instant and active search the would-be murderer managed to escape.

The *Republica* says that the story of the murder of a priest at Barracas on last Thursday night is a 'canard.' If so, it is a most shameful one for any newspaper to set awing.

San Luis and Cordova have now got up a Boundary Question. It would be an immense service to the country if Congress would summarily settle all these boundary disputes for the provinces, which are, evidently, either unable or unwilling to settle them themselves. These squabbles are unseemly in the highest degree and bring the country into disrepute abroad.

The European papers per Iberia give an appalling account of the fire at the theatre in Nice. 150 people were burned or crushed to death. The basso and the baritone, Sr Cottoni, were burned alive, but the prima donna, Madlle. Donadio, managed to rush into the street in her stage dress as Lucia del Lammermoor. It was a truly awful business.

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MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

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MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

g 295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 20th April the rate will be—

28⅝60 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

Signed A. ARCARDINI.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 19th

Patacons	28.55
Cedulas A	93½
National Bank Shares..	81½

There was a very heavy gold business done on 'Change to-day, over a million patacones sold, prices ran up to 28.55 cash and for end of month, and at one time of the day the pressure on the gold market was such that it looked as if the bulls were about to carry the market all their own way. Later on at after hours things ruled quieter, and many were of opinion that the market is overbought for the end of the month, but next week will probably try the market; at present, so far from the end of the month, it is hard to decide. Gold opened at 28.75 and rose all day, closing hard at 28.85. The news on 'Change that appeared to affect gold was that the Government had purchased three ironclads that were being built in Europe for the Peruvian Government. The report seems to have been got up purely for speculative purposes, but we give the news as the current rumour on 'Change, and which was freely believed by all who have an interest in pushing up gold. The sales for the end of the month were very heavy, and it is said that one outsider bought in to-day 40,000 pats. to close his transactions for the end of the month, which even at to-day's prices leave a profit. For June gold rules slightly harder, and for the succeeding months weaker.

Cedulas firm at 93¾, and National Bank Shares very lively and great speculation going on. We hear of large dealings in this stock not marked on the board. Market closed at 81½ cash and 82½ for end of month.

Buyers of National Bank shares for June and July are offering yet, strange to say, there are no sellers, which is really most significant, most of the large outside holders of this stock refuse to sell, as on the opening of the Congress a great bank measure, we hear, is to be proposed, which will materially improve the position of the Nat. Bank. The privilege, which this bank enjoys as holder of judicial deposits will, they say, when the Prov. Government moves out of this city, be worth millions to the Nat. Bank.

As the La France will be unable to get away to-morrow there was less push in the exchange market, and but a small business done. Some few bills were passed at 49⅜-½, and in francs 5.21 and 5.22, but it is thought that for the Porteña's mails there will be a large supply of bills on the market, as drawers are hanging back, and some of the principal houses refuse to draw over 49⅜.

The fortnightly balance-sheet of the National Bank was out to-day and will be found at foot; it shows splendidly for the Bank; the gold on hand is 1,300,000, which is a very large amount, besides 700,000 in specie notes.

To-day a long meeting of the Municipality was held; finally it was decided to put the Balvanera market up to 'licitacion' between the two parties Benitez and Martinez, which covers all the difficulties of this most important question.

The sales at the ring were—

For cash	105,900 at 28.75-80-85
For April 23rd	85,000 28.75-80
For April 30th	650,000 28.75-85-80
For May 31st	198,000 28.65-70
For June 30th	50,000 28.60-65
For July 31st	15,000 28.55
Sales,	1,104,900.

Cedulas—

For May 31st	A 10,000 93½
Nat. Bank Shares—	
For cash	50 shares at 81½
For April 30th	600 shares at 81½-⅝-¾
For May 31st	350 shares at 82½
Sales,	1,000

The Hipparchus sailed to-day filled with passengers. Dean Dillon and friends left at 3 o'clock in special steamer, he was attended to the mole by crowds of friends.

A small estancia in Lobos, 417½ squares, Urquiola's, sold at auction for 480 m/c per square.

Three large pieces of property on the Ganna Road and Cuyo, sold at auction for 561000 m/c, the valuation 500,000.

Discount brokers report gold offering at 7 per cent, and paper money at 7½. It is rumoured that the Prov. Bank will discount in gold as we reported.

Gold at afterhours ruled hard for cash but rather freer for end of month, whilst Nat. Bank shares are firmer than ever, and advanced to 82½ for end of month; many parties say that this stock will rule at 85 next month.

Letters from London per Iberia are very important; the country seems to be attracting great notice amongst capitalists, and very many matters are spoken of in London which as yet have not been announce in this market. A new River Plate Company has been just launched in London, that takes over the Catalinas mole, and Seaber's deposits.

The Memoria of Hacienda for the year 1879 was out to-day, it is drawn up by Dr Plaza, who was Minister then, and although, rather behind hand may possess some interest for the market. Minister Cortinez's report for 1880, of course, will be far more interesting, but it is not as yet out.

Mr Macalaster, manager of the Mercantile Bank, and Mr William Galwey, manager of the Montevidean Water Works, arrived here from Montevideo this morning and were warmly welcomed by their numerous friends on Change. They report things as looking rather uncertain down there.

The repairs to the machinery of the steamer La France will require a longer time to effect than at first supposed, and her date of sailing has consequently been postponed till Saturday 23d inst.

Messrs Ebbeke & Dieckelmann sold to-day the College of the Padres Escolapios at San Martin for 25,000 pats. 'efectivo'. Buyer Don Luis Goyena.

In another column will be found the Government notice for the Riachuelo Loan. We note that the little dredge Emilio Castro is working day and night to get up to the Barracas bridge.

The Sales at afterhours were—

Gold—

For cash	15,000 at 28.85
For April 30th	30,000 28.80
"	50,000 28.85
For May 31st	30,000 at 28.70

National Bank Shares—

For April 30th	500 shares 81½
For May 31st	700 shares 82½

Cedulas A—

Without operation.

Market closed firm.

The Custom House receipts on 18th instant were—

Letras	11,452 03
Metalico	46,859 56
	58,311 59

Owing to press of copy yesterday we were obliged to hold over the following market report:—

At the South Market some business done at the following prices:—

B. Aires, April 18th

Arrived by rail 45 waggons with wool, sheepskins, &c., and 12 waggons with maize, 7 waggons with wheat, and by troops 16 carts with wool, hides, hair, skins, &c.

The sales were—

Wool—

1200 ar.	J Bellocq	88
800	"	105
200	"	65, borrega
1000	Mendez & Co.	92
300	"	84, borrega
1600	Serantes	95
100	"	85
500	Cramer	80
400	Trelles	94
1000	"	70, borrega
100	Lanusse	76, borrega
180	Soriano	76 do
800	Aramburu	64, do, (Plaza Once)
1500	Chapar	92, 102
600	Apellanes	90
350	Gutierrez & Co.	110
500	"	87
1200	De los Santos	102
200	Patiño	100
600	Arana	83

Sheepskins—1,650 doz. at 21-29 rls.

Deschos at 20-22 rls.

Peladas at 20 rls.

Corderos at 20 rls:

Cow Hides—740 at 165, 168, 170, 172½, 175

70 nonatos at 115

Hair—105 ar. at $143, 145, 148

Horse Hides—50 at 32

Potrancas at 16

Deerskins—20 doz. at 105

Maize—30 fan., old, at 55

200 fan., morocho, 58, 60

250 fan., red, 50, 53

April 19th

The arrivals at the South Market by rail amounted to .. waggons with wool, skins, &c., 2 waggons with wheat, 4 waggon with maize, and by troops 36 carts with produce.

The sales were—

Wool—

1000 ar.	Chapar	73, borrega
2700	"	94 98
800	"	82
380	Leguinechе	82
100	"	73, borrega
300	Pairan	94
500	Unzue	94
500	"	90
450	Soriano	77, borrega
700	"	103
1300	De los Santos	102½
1000	C	95, 90
700	Bonifacio	90
500	Bonifacio	120
100	Bunge	83, borrega
450	Lannase	82, 78, do

1,580 doz. sheepskins at 22-39 rls.

Deschos at 16-22 rls.

120 doz. peladas at $70, 91, 100

200 doz. corderitos at $8

373 cow hides, 165, 168, 170

86 potro hides at 33

Potrancas at 16

135 ar. hair at 142, 145

Grease—8 ar. and 4 bordalesas at 40

1 pipe at 42

Nutria, 1,000 lbs. at 8½

Ostrich Feathers—50 lbs. at 50

Maize—290 fan. morocho 58, 60

220 fan., red, at 50, 52, 55.

Wheat firm.

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—

April 19th

14,938 ar. of wool, and 2,938 bags of wheat have arrived until 13th to 17th April.

Produce in general without variation.

The sales were—

3630 ar.	wool,	Unzue, 90, 92, 107
2100 ar.	wool,	Murature, 92, 95
300 ar.	wool,	Elordi, 70
500	"	82

415 doz. sheepskins at 22, 24, 26 rls.

Deschos at 21, 16 rls.

85 ar. hair at 139, 135

Tallow, 20 bordaleas at 43½

10 barrels tallow at 30

Horns, 3,000 at 600 per mil.

Wheat, 870 fan. at 170, 187, 192, 195

Maize, 300 fan., morocho and yellow, in grain at 50, and in cob at 56-62

3,000 fan. put on board at 66, 67

Flour, 1,600 ar., rivers at 33

Linseed, 1,650 ar. at 15 6/8

Hay, 40 bales at 300

Application has been made to the National Government to allow parties applying for contracts with the Government, and those who succeed in making Government contracts, to deposit money in the National Bank instead of National stocks, as the law provides. The reasons for this application are the present high price of all national stocks, their great scarcity in the market, and difficulty to buy them even at a figure over the market price. Treasury Bills were looked for to-day, but holders refused to sell under 8 per cent prem, which is 6 per cent over their last Bolsa quotation. National Bonds are so rarely offered for sale on the Bolsa that many are at a loss to know their quotation; still we apprehend as both National Bonds and Roads and Bridges and Bascheutals are still to be bought in the market under par, the Government must follow out the law, and insist on the deposit of stocks not money.

Yesterday the Government Committee met at the Italian Exhibition to determine on the prizes to be awarded. Mr Victorica was elected President of the Commission, with Mr Arrotea Molina Secretary, there were present the following members:—E Alvear, Victorica, S Estrada, Arrotea Molina, Tamini, and E T Malhall; it was determined to meet at the Exhibition every evening at half past 7 o'clock until the matter was concluded, and rather a heavy business it is to conclude.

The Minister of War yesterday created a Sub-delegado at the Bay of San Blas, and the place we understand is to be named the Naval Station for the Argentine squadron.

Mr Tetley and Mr Willans have started for the South; they go to settle on their new lands at Laguna Alsina, South of the Sauce Corto; the estancia is six square leagues, which they will wire in and make a start with five thousand cows 'al corte'.

As will be seen in another column President Roca, so far from being in favor of the abolition of capital punishment is fully determined to have all the assassins whose crime is marked 'alevoso' executed, as the President says it is a great shame to have the prisons filled with such villains, and the public supporting them. The sad affair in Entre Rios has caused quite a stir in the Government House, and we trust that justice will be carried out, the assassins caught, tried and executed.

The arrivals of wool for the fortnight were 320,000 ar., and the sales 400,000 ar.; the total arrivals to date 4,980,000 ar., against 5,480,000 ar. same time last year.—

Stock to-day 1,600,000 ar.

Stock same time last year 40,000 ar.

The above figures leave no doubt that we shall have wool for shipment all through the winter.

Colonel Bosch leaves to-day for his head quarters, Formosa, in the Gran Chaco. His description of the country there is most interesting, the most fertile lands, and suited for every crop. The sugar cane grows there better than in Tucuman.

The fine house 359 Calle Defensa was sold yesterday, 26x63, for 840,000 m/c.; valuation 554,379 m/c.

Messrs Guillermo Gowland & Co. sold yesterday at North Barracas, San Antonio, facing Puentecito, house and site, 26x44, for 105,000 m/c. Mr Gowland has moved for the winter months his private residence from Caballito to Calle Salta, and most of the Flores people are now moving into town. Mr Lezica and family also moved in, and the Flores Road is now every morning crowded with furniture carts.

Our Boca Correspondent gives the following:—

"This morning the Boca railway station about 11.20 a.m. presented quite an animated appearance, owing to the numerous groups of people about waiting to give a farewell greeting to Mr G S Roberts, head of the well known firm of G S Roberts & Co., who goes on a short trip to Europe and the U. States.

"The gentleman in question looked in the best of health, and your correspondent sincerely wishes him a 'bon voyage' to Albion's shores.

"The tender Stella was in waiting at the Boca stairs to take him and his numerous friends to the outer roads. The day could not be better for a trip out; a sighing breeze and a calm sea.

"The Nova-Scotian brigantine G S Berry, Captain Howard, is discharging her deck load of lumber into lighters opposite Casares's store, prior to moving up to Barracas.

"The Amer. barque Samuel B Hale, Capt. Haven, is still in our vicinity, owing to slack water.

"The Amer. barque Celina, Capt. Hodgdon, will finish discharging to-night at Spinetto's wharf. She will then drop down to take cargo of hides for the U. States.

"The Amer. schooner Nancy Smith, Capt. Hodgkinson, is fast getting on with the unloading of her cargo of lumber, consigned to Messrs J Bell & Sons.

"The British brig Corwena is hauling out light.

"The place is enveloped in oranges."

The following is the balance-sheet of the National Bank for 13th April 1881—

Activo—	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
Edificio del Banco	—	300,000
Fondos Publicos Nacionales....		1,256,332 97
Billetes Tesoreria		1,000,000
Letras y Pagares descontados ...	1,428,428 88	633,090 10
Deudores en gestion.....	34,609 04	556,904 43
Suc's y saltos on cuentas cor'te..		2,543,838 50
Id su cuenta de emission.....		2,848,053 68
Existencia en Caja	722,960 25	1,317,257 52
	$f2,185,998 12	10,455,467 20

Pasivo—	Curso Legal.	Metalico.
Capital.....	—	8,000,000
Fondo de Reserva	18,945 85	70,241
Deps. a la vista y a plazo.....	779,966 60	355,321 01
Varios acreedores	1,387,085 67	460,186 69
Emision aqui y en las Provincias..		1,569,718 60
	$f2,185,998 12	10,455,467 20

WENCESLAO PACHECO,
Presidente.
Carlos Gmo. Diehl,
Gerente.

Melchor G. Rom,
Insp. del Gobierno Nacional.

CORRALES DEL SUD

Abril 18, 1881.

Introduccion

Abastecedores, Capataces, Animales.	Procedencia
S y Mandia, 25 de Mayo.....	62
J Vasquez, Tandil.....	11
Boer y Pombo, Azul.....	154
A Ceballos, Canuelas.....	51
M F Garcia, Azul.....	33
Cabezas.....	695

Precio de la hacienda—

1er carne y sebo,	450, 400, 430
2da id	300 340 360
Flaco chancheria	200 230 240
Invernar	310 380
Terneros	230
Cueros de novillo	155 165 175
Id vaca	100 110 120

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, April 19th

Rio Grande from Rio Janeiro

Emp. Pacification 2da serie at 30

Emp. Extraordinario (2), 30½

Rescate at 30

50,000 Amer. hides, 74½

2,500 becerros, 71

15 bales mixed hair, 18

No steamer sails.

Rio Janeiro, April 19th

C. Colombo sailed for the R. Plate. Was delayed by storm.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

April 19th

Jupiter from Montevideo

Nurnberg, Bremen

DEPARTURES.

April 20th

Patagonia for Europa (Montevideo)

La France for Marseilles

Diana, Sta. Fe

Cosmos for Montevideo

April 21st

Teniers for Antwerp

April 23rd

La France for Marseilles

April 25th

Nurnberg for Antwerp and Bremen

April 26th

Vandyck for Antwerp

April 27th

Porteña for Havre

April 28th

C. Colombo for Genoa
Centro America, Havre

BIRTH.

On 19th April, at 1179 Calle Cangallo, the wife of Thomas Duggan Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

On the 19th inst. at his residence in the Calle Defensa 847, Mr Charles Burbridge, aged 67 years.

Railway Grocery Store

54-Calle San Antonio-56

BARRACAS AL NORTE

The most complete and newest Assortment of Groceries in South America.

All goods delivered free within a radius of 3 miles.

J. W. READE

NOTE—Within 3 minutes walk from Barracas al Norte Station, F. C. S.; Barracas Puente Station, F. C. B. & R.; and terminus of City and Buenos Aires Tramway.

e 138 xp

Patrick Ham,

Wool and Produce Broker,

1371—CALLE de la PIEDAD—1371

Ciudad de Setiembre

TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT
TTT TTTT TTT
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THE TTTT POT
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English Family Grocery

101—Calle Cangallo—101

NEW GOODS

AND

SPECIALITIES

Received by every Steamer from

EUROPE

The best assortment of groceries in the City

We guarantee every article sold at this establishment to be exactly as represented, and at prices which defy competition.

Deliveries to all parts Daily

LA TETERA

101——*CANGALLO*——101

e 236 xp

Mole and Tramway

Paraná—Entre Rios

Proposals will be received for the purchase of the Mole and Tramway at Paraná with Tramcars, Horses, etc, the whole in actual operation and producing a good rent.

Both the Mole and Tramway are at present in perfect order and the cost of construction amounted to $f.250,000.

For further information apply in Buenos Aires to

F L HUMPHREYS
Calle de las Piedras No. 31

e 134 xp

Charles M. Nolasco,

LAWYER,

33——San Martin——33

English people engaged in Lawsuits or the winding up of Wills before the National or Provincial Courts of Justice, can apply to Dr. Nolasco, with the certainty of being assisted on the most liberal terms. No advances are required, and no fees are charged when the Law-suit is decided contrary to the opinion emitted by the above said Lawyer. Interested parties can avoid the expense of an attorney by conferring direct power on the above counsel. Letters on consultations can be forwarded to San Martin 33 or Alsina 516.

g 268 a25

Thomas Loader

Surgeon Dentist

139—Calle Cordoba—139

Next door to Libreria Inglesa

ROSARIO

e 70 xp

Newland Brothers

NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS

63—FLORIDA—63

Esquina Piedad

ALTOS.

Charles Fabert

Corredor

Land and Commission Agent

Libreria Anglo-Argentina

SAN NICOLAS

x237

Ricardo Nolting

PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR

OFICINA:

Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)

DOMICILIO:

Calle Piedad No. 330.

Dbr 31/81

F. Reepen & Co.

WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS

Offices,

Calle Cangallo 1187

(Opposite Colegio San Jose)

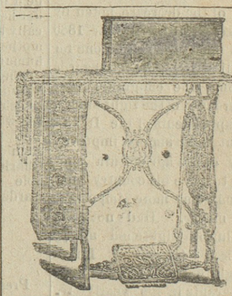
31—CALLE RECONQUISTA—31

James T Ramsay,

WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER,

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais

89—RECONQUISTA—89



SEWING MACHINE—Warranted North-American. In this Establishment will be found the largest and most varied assortment in the River Plate; consisting of 12 different manufacturers, so that the buyer is enabled to select according to his requirements. Every Machine is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. There is also on hand a large and varied assortment from the most noted manufacturers of the United States, for the use of private Families, Tailors Hatters, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and Seamstresses. Also a variety of Machines for Washing and Mangling Clothes, &c. All classes of Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, Black and White, made expressly for the Machines, always on hand. The above articles at Reduced Prices.

JOHN SHAW

338 Calle Venezuela 338

213xp (Formerly 206)

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky

NICOTINA

FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP

The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.

Can be used with hot or cold water.

One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons of Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents, appointed by the Italian Government's Company

Aug. C. Linck & Co.

104—Calle San Martin—104.

IMMIGRATION.

The prosperity of the River Plate is closely linked with the influx of emigrants from Europe, and every document relating to immigration must be of primordial importance to the country; it is, therefore, that with the greatest interest one peruses the report of the Uruguayan Consul in Genoa on this absorbing topic. The Consul's report refers more to the Argentine Republic in this respect than to the B. Oriental, as this gentleman himself candidly confesses, since it is impossible to determine the destination of emigrants from Genoa by their passports.

According to this consular document the number of emigrants from Genoa in 1880 to the River P,ate shows a falling off of 4,890 men, as compared with the previous years: this decrease seems scarcely credible when we know that 50,000 immigrants landed in Buenos Aires during last year. The fact points to the probability that the Italian emigrants,instead of starting by Genoa, leave now by Marseilles or by some other port in the Mediterranean. It is well-known that the Italian Government does not relish emigrtaion and puts every imaginable impediment in the way of the poor emigrant. Thus the Consul mentions the case of the Italia, when one thousand emigrants were preparing to leave their native shores for the Plate, and the Italian Government frustrated the 'hegira' by not issuing the necessary passports: the wealthier emigrants simply went by rail to Marseilles, where they took the first steamer to the Plate, but their poorer companions, after having undergone many outlays, had to return to their hamlets,disgusted and irritated at the failure of their attempt to emigrate.

Such cases greatly deter the Italians from emigrating and may account for the relative scarcity of emigration in proportion to the great population of Italy. Nevertheless, it seems strange to read in this important document that emigration to Brazil has increased by one thousand. Brazil, more than any other South American state, has spent millions to attract immigration and has failed in the attempt. The figures of last year point,nevertheless, to the increasing efforts of the Empire, and it would not be out of the question to attract the attention of the Argentine Government to the fact. If Argentines had only spent as much as Brazilians in this purpose, the country might now yearly reckon on double the present number of emigrants: one hundred thousand Italians should land every year in the Plate instead of fifty thousand, and whatever be the defects of italians, they always mean industry and progress to the country that harbors them.

The Uruguayan Consul bitterly complains of the limited means he disposes of to foment emigration to the Banda Oriental, at the same time pointing to the successful efforts of Argentine Agents in Europe and the unceasing enterprise of Brazilians in the matter. Verily the Consul has a right to complain, when one sees every emigrant vessel land passengers by the hundred in this port, who indifferently overlook the advantages of Uruguay. Nevertheless, it is questionable if the Banda Oriental will ever become a country for emigrants, as its frontiers are too limited and there it not much room left for individual enterprise alongside the unbounded advantages of the Argentine Republic.

In spite of the decrease noted by the Genoese Consul, the year 1880 has been a most prosperous one for the Argentine Republic, as regards immigration. The emigrants that land here are men of the right stamp, and the impediments of the Italian Government have simply improved the quality of the agricultural emigrant, who to leave his country must now rely on some more important pecuniary means. Had not the June revolution frightened many, the Commissary General of Immigration might have included 15,000 more immigrants in his yearly report, and everything points to a far greater impulse this year, when we hope that the report in question will sum up seventy thousand new arrivals on these hospitable shores, where a general welcome greets every immigrant, whether he comes from the steppes near the Vistula or from the fertile banks of the Po.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Victor Sardou's celebrated three act comedy, called 'Divorçons,' was performed on Sunday night (of all nights in the week to give such a piece,) It is a screaming farce, sufficiently droll to excite the risible nerves of all the saints in Christendom. Everybody should see it. The Lord Chamberlain was certainly not consulted as to the propriety of performing such a piece, and the chances are that if he had been we should not have had the pleasure of seeing it. It is really so laughable that medical men should advise any patients they may have suffering from spleen or hypochondria to go there instead of to the apothecary for pills or draughts.

The piece is thoroughly French, and, being so, it can only be appreciated by those who understand the language and customs well. It ought to have a good run. Ciprienne plays her part admirably; in fact, it comes quite natural to her, and it really requires no great effort of the imagination to fancy that she has often played the same part off the stage. The comedy is very original, and is, no doubt, drawn from life, but it would, indeed, be a great injustice to the French nation to conclude that all French married ladies are as fickle and as frivolous as Ciprienne. As a farce it is unrivalled.

An Old Stager.

JUVENILE HEROISM.

There is so very little of hero worship in the present age that Count Moltke, with great ability, in a recent treatise upon war and its effects, rather astonished Europe by his theory that the chief sequences of war are the men it produces. A battle may be either lost or won, and the victorious nation enriched by new territory or a great war indemnity. These results are, however, inferior to those to which the Count points: namely, the new men that a treaty of peace brings to the front to direct the affairs of a people, and who but for the war must inevitably have passed to the grave unnoticed. Catastrophe would seem to be the parent of heroes, and in a little paper just received from Cuba we have the story of a child who, at the tender age of 13, and with superhuman presence or mind and courage, eclipsed some of the bravest acts indented in history or recorded in song.

Charles Mackenna, a boy of 13 years of age, lived in a three-storey house in Havannah, with his mother and two brothers and a sister. On the morning in question his mother had gone to the market and he was just about to start for school, when on opening the door he found the stairs in flames: he at once shut the door, and, opening the window that looked on the street, called on some men who stood at the corner to come and join hands beneath the window to catch his little brothers and sister, there being no escape out of the house, save through the window, and there being no time to run for ladders, as the very floor of the room was burning. Quick as lightning, quick as the loved pulsations of affection and of a brave true heart, the little boy caught up his little sister, and kissing her threw her from the window, when she was instantly caught by the men below, amidst the roaring of the flames and the shouts of the people. Charles then lifted his little brother to the window, who, frightened at the height, strove hard to keep his hold on his brother and on the window-sill. After great exertion Charles managed to throw him down to the men below, who caught him in their arms. The mob now roared for Charles himself to jump, but this Heaven-born child would not go, as he had yet to save the baby in the cradle. The flames that lit up the house, and the choking smoke, intensified a scene which, our Havannah colleague, *El Triumfo*, admits, baffles all description: the boy, beautiful and bright, stood at the window but for an instant, nothing daunted at the danger. The whole building was enveloped in flames, but with sublime bravery this little boy took the baby from the cradle, rolled the infant up in a sheet, tied the sheet round his neck, as the fall from the window might have killed the infant, and, climbing from the window to a fire-escape that the people below had put up, blurred over with smoke and almost roasted by the crackling flames that shot out from the windows below, he descended with the little baby to the street, to be caught by an enraptured crowd, who, true to the best of all human instincts, lifted the boy-hero in triumph on their shoulders and carried him so in ecstatic joy through the city.

When Charles escaped with the baby to the street his first enquiry was for his brother and sister whom he had thrown from the high window. They were safe, sound and unhurt, and the mother, the bewildered distracted mother, who, in the darkest moment of her life, saw all that she held dear, all that she treasured as her heart's life-blood saved, frantically kissed her hero child, as only a mother can kiss in such a superhuman moment

The hurrahs of the Havannah crowd, we may truthfully say, have re-echoed through every corner of the world where this story is read. But for the burning house we should never have heard of the boy, Charles Mackenna, whose imperishable deed should not go unrewarded.

MONTEVIDEO

President Vidal, with the philosophy of Hamlet or Victor Hugo's Ane meditates on the critical situation of the country, the Government of which destiny, in its freaks, has entrusted to his hands. Antagonism surrounds him, and his very friends are so many instruments in the hands of his enemies. Was there ever a man in a more critical situation than Dr Vidal? The time has come to throw his physic to the dogs and pronounce his Ciceronian 'quousque tandem.' Eloquence is not the Doctor's forte, and, alas, now-a-days it is impossible for an individual to be really eclectic; there is always some shortcoming, and the field of knowledge is so vast, that it cannot be grasped. The present situation requires a man equal to it—a man with the energy of Santos, the rhubarb philosophy of Vidal, the eloquence of Blanco and the experience of Juan Carlos Gomez. A republican Government must be despotic in the extreme under the present circumstances, when invasion threatens from the frontier, dissolution is rampant in the very Government, and party spirit is kindling the spirit of disturbance to reap advantages in troubled waters. Let nobody talk of transactions, which are a slur on any Government and unworthy of our democratic institutions; the law must be obeyed and unmercifully enforced. The situation requires the surgeon's knife and no homeopathic treatment; an iron hand in a kid glove, must crush the elements of discord to the ground; energy is always admirable, but weakness is unpardonable and effeminate. What is the use of a model constitution, of a perfect system of democratic Government, of liberty, patriotism and valor, when they are the very tools of those who threaten to let loose the dogs of civil war and bloody strife. Let Dr Vidal remember that in republican countries law is despotic, and that he has been invested with the primordial duty of carrying it out to the very letter. But alas, it is useless to preach in the desert, when revolutions seems to meet the wishes of those very patriots.

Besides the internal domestic annoyances, Latorre and his ghostly invasion are becoming an insupportable nightmare. Latorre and Santos (the latter only a saint by name) are two bugbears, and it would appear that the Government relishes the pleasure of placing them face to face. These two names mean much for the Banda Oriental; they only represent two individuals, enjoying no popular favour, but the most formidable antagonists of the existing political clubs. It would be useless to inquire why these men with but few followers, can intimidate the country. Everything in the Government is so personal that principles are entirely overlooked; the people link the names of both these men to despotism and irretrievable ruin. Their opponents make them all important by exaggerating their influence and the medical weakness of the President. The whole affair is a great farce of democracy, as no such thing exists except on paper and in the archives of the Government building. There are men who diligently spread rumours of invasion; others advise Latorre's return, and soforth; the tendency cannot be mistaken. It suits the interests of some, nay of many, to create disturbance, and thus by some unforeseen chance get into power. These turns in public affairs in such a young country as the Banda Oriental are not difficult, whilst those who support disturbance have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Thus, lawyers out of pockets, escribanos without 'testamentarias,' officers without pay, and followers too lazy to work always join these civil commotions, as they can secure an independent position by fraud and violence—a position they would never have acquired by individual energy and enterprise.

You can immediately judge of the status of an individual when he joins a revolution. Any man with an independent position, a healthy mind in a healthy body, will never join one of these mad rebellions, where the majority of unfortunate and blind followers are only so many stepping stones to individual ambitions, rendered the more glaring by mock honesty and a hypocrisy of patriotism that calls for the sarcasm of even a more eloquent pen than that of Macaulay. Is it possible that men can be led to the brink of an abyss through the hero-worship of an individual and the local, narrow-minded patriotism of a few unscrupulous villains? Yet history tells the world that such things occur, and individual experiences do not point very far back in the history of South America to find parallels to such political aberration.

If President Vidal were a Cato, a Crassus or an Avellaneda he would soon find a remedy to the present critical situation. Let him play into the hands of his opponents, mislead them, and then crush them, as they deserve, for he who rebels against constituted authority, preaches revolution, and urges the people to open rebellion is worthy of the fate that befalls the criminals more so even: the latter murders a few, whilst the political criminal murders in rebellion by the hundred and by the thousand. President Vidal has much to answer for, if he does not meet the situation, and may not posterity say of the medical President.

> Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
> Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
> Raze out the written troubles of the brain
> And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,
> Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
> Which weighs upon the state?
> Shades of Hippocrates and Aesculapios help him.
>
> *Voltaire*

COMMERCIAL NEWS

April 8th, 1881

The weakness in the gold market continues spite of the great efforts of the bulls; gold opened at 28.60, dropped to 55 and closed at 28.60. The cash sales amounted to 80,290 pats, but the sales for the end of the month reached 335,000 pats, opening at 28.55, dropping to 28.50, and closing at 28.55; sales for the end of May were much freer, 110,000 sold. Prices for that date opened at 28.45, dropped to 28.40 and closed at 28.46. Total sales of the day 568,390 pats.

Cedulas quiet, but firm, at 94. National Bank Shares easy, a few sold cash at 80½ and for end of month at 81. They say that the delivery of the stock at the end of the month will be very heavy, and much money will be required to carry it, but last month they said the same, and there was money enough for all. Bonos Provinciales firm at ½ prem.

The splendid str. La France has arrived with 800 passengers on board, and a large cargo.

Owing to the accident to the str. Senegal the Porteño Chargeur steamer will take her place; she is due on 13th inst. from Havre and comes up to this port, whence she will sail for Bordeaux; she is a splendid ocean steamer and has as good accommodations as the Senegal, hence passengers will lose nothing by the change.

Exchange ruled the same this morning; some drawers had to accept ⅛, and we hear bills remained over, but they will probably be passed to-morrow or Monday for the Leibnitz mails.

This was one of the greatest leave taking days we ever witnessed in this city. The Central Station was crowded with passengers and their friends who left by the Boca for the roads. Mr Crabtree's arrangements were admirable, and spite of the numerous special trains he provided, the regular service of the line was not interrupted. At 12 o'clock there was a grand farewell lunch at Mr Joseph Drysdale's Calle Moreno, and at 1 o'clock Mr Thomas Drysdale and friends started by special train for the Boca; the Station was crowded with merchants, bankers etc. to say good bye. At 2 o'clock Mr and Mrs Casey started and the Station again thronged. Next followed Mr Forrester and family, who was also enveloped in friends. Whilst at the mole the crowd was equally great, Mr Carabassa and family being escorted by a procession of friends to the stairs. Mr Carabassa revisits Europe after an absence of 31 years, during which time he has made a colossal fortune. Mr Tebbut, the talented manager of the well-known firm of Moore & Tudor, also took leave of his many friends; he goes for a few months trip to Europe. En fin, the crowds were so great at the Central Station, at the Mole, and at the Boca, that the question was who remains in the Plate. The French Mail s.s. Orenoque also sailed and took a full passenger list. Mr Schmidt and others were accompanied to the mole head by crowds of friends, thus it was that at one period of the day the Boles was almost emptied, and all the brokers were on the mole head or at the Station. The day could not be more delightful and the sail out to the roads was unattended with those scenes of sea sickness which increase the inconveniences of leave taking.

April 9th.

The gold market ruled firmer than yesterday, and although there was a fair delivery of exchange, gold prices were fully sustained by purchases for the rivers. The cash sales were very large, 222,500, opening at 28.50, rising to 28.60, and closing at 28,50. The sales for the end of the month were small, only amounting to 100,000, opening at 28.50, and closing at 28.55, and for May at 28.45, sales of the day 69,550.

To-day one of the greatest events in a commercial point of view ever recorded in this country came to pass, and merits a celebration rivalling our 25 May fetes. A large ocean steamer, the Correo 3, came in from the gloomy outer roads, moored alongside the Catalinas mole, and discharged her cargo. The sight was one that surpassed all our anticipations, and proved what private enterprise and energy is able to effect. Doubtless what to-day was considered a wondrous sight will in a few months be an every day occurrence. Mr Seeber seems at last to have solved the port question, and whilst we are all groping our way in the dark about port schemes and what not, Seeber runs out his mole to deep water and solves the question. We live in moments of very marked events, and to watch, comment on, and chronicle those events is perhaps one of the most pleasing duties of the public writer. Merchants and others who well know the great trade of this port will perhaps better than Ministers or politicians measure the importance of Mr Seeber's achievement. The Boca has proved an immense gain to our trade and is susceptible of much development, but for large ocean steamers the Seeber's mole is widely superior, because with the Catalinas deposits at the very piers of the mole all the fine goods from the steamers are safe from exposure to the weather. Even could the large steamers enter the Riachuelo to-day it would always be a question how to land the cargoes, there being no sheds and no deposits, whilst the Catalina deposits are so close that the goods with very little handling can be landed from the steamers and lifted from the mole into the Bonded Warehouse. The moving of ocean steamers alongside the Seeber's mole will in all probability lead to a new departure in our port trade, and since it is now proven that by extending the pier to deep water we can abolish lighters, carts and whaleboats, there can be little doubt the Government will see the gain of at once constructing moles of sufficient length to accommodate our steamers. The country has grown a trifle since the days when to repair a hole in the mole was too much for our administration. We have outlived such times, and Mr Seeber's triumph today should stimulate the Government to fresh exertions to rid us of all the troubles and sorrows and blunders that to the present envelope our port trade. As the event is worthy of the greatest remark we give the following particulars:—

The steamer moored alongside the mole is the Correbo Tercero from Genoa; she brought 1,350 tons cargo for this port and 540 emigrant passengers; she brings a new boiler for the Guarani that weighs about 15 tons to discharge, which at the outer roads would cost ten times what it does at the mole. The steamer was built in Glasgow and belongs to Rossi & Ferrari's line; she draws 14 feet of water. Captain Demarchi showed us over his vessel. He came up to the mole this morning and moored alongside with the facility of a wherry-boat. She sails on 14th inst. for Marseilles and Genoa and has her return cargo engaged. We saw bales of wool and sheepskins on the mole waiting to be loaded. Everything reminded us of Dublin, Liverpool or Havre, the people on board talking with those on the mole, the sailors, the cook, the passengers. It was Liverpool not Buenos Aires; four steam cranes were hard at work, and all along the mole there was a small fleet of lighters discharging further down; the locomotive ran up and down the mole, and at two o'clock Mr Seeber accompanied by Governor Romero and his two Ministers Dr Demaria and Domico; Dr Del Vaz, Minister of Interior, Mr Sarmiento and Mr Mansilla, Port Captain, and many others, all steamed down the mole in the waggons, and stepped from the mole on board this fine ultramar steamer. The sight was a glorious one, all seemed pleased; the champagne was uncorked and health and prosperity drunk to the s.s. Correbo Tercero, the first steamer from Europe that ever came alongside our mole. Mr Sarmiento seemed thoroughly to appreciate the grand significance of the event, and although he made no speech, we thought, as he shook hands with Captain Demarchi, he inwardly said to the Italian mariner, "Tu Marcellus eris." The mole has been extended since we visited it last, and now measures 700 metres, and will be carried out another 500 metres, when the Lamport and Holt steamers and the Royal Mail will moor alongside. None seemed to take on more the importance of the day's event than the lighter men who stood in crowds with open mouths, wondering at the sight. We compliment Messrs Rossi and Ferrari on this great event and trust that Pres. Roca will give as premium to Capt Demarchi a good estancia of 4 sq. leagues of Rio Negro land, and 1000 cows on it to make a start. He has won his prize, and certainly should get it.

April 11th, 1881

The week has opened on a very quiet but a sustained gold market. The cash sales were small; prices opened at 28.55 and closed at 28.60. For the end of the month there was a greater disposition to sell than for cash; prices rose to 28.60 but closed at 28.55; for June prices closed at 28.40.

Cedulas ruled a shade weaker and closed for the end of this month at 93.

National Bank Shares ruled very quiet today, but prices hold very firm, nothing sold cash and but 580 for end of month at 81; for end of May 50 shares at 82. Treasury Bills at ½ premium, which is something lower than the bids for amortization, and it is presumed that the Public Credit Department will buy the stock on the Bolsa if requires for amortization. Bonos Provinciales at 2 premium.

One of the largest sales of horned cattle effected for some time in this market was reported to-day; 11,000 head on the estancia La Verde, belonging to Don Carlos Casares, President of the Provincial Bank, sold to Don J Bouzon at reserved rates; there are 2,500 novillos in the 'rodeos'. Mr G H Moores was the broker who did the business.

The sale of a share in the *Republica* newspaper and printing office is reported; the share belonged to Dr Avellaneda, and we suppose represented one half of the concern. Dr Avellaneda has sold his share for 325,000 m/c. Sr Sastre purchaser. The *Republica* is one of the ablest written papers in this city, and only requires to have its office in a more central part of the city to rank in subscription and advertisements with the best paper in B. Aires.

The Villarino from Bahia Blanca arrived today; she has brought up a full cargo and about 20 passengers. We note amongst her passengers is Mr Jose Atkins, merchant of Patagones.

The balance-sheet of the Provincial Bank for last month is out; we give it at foot; it will be seen that the figures verify our statement last week that the Bank holds in gold two millions patacons.

In freights and saladero produce there seems to be a good stir, and several vessels have been taken up for the rivers. An Italian barque to load tallow in Paysandu for Genoa at 25 francs and 10 o/o. A Norw. barque to load bones in Gualeguay at 28s, and a Brazilian schooner to load beef at Fray Bentos at 3½.

April 12th, 1881

The gold market ruled much firmer than yesterday and prices advanced; it seems that cash gold is in demand and much specie has to be sent up the rivers, as the saladeristas are working hard now, and every day we have to report vessels chartered to load cargoes sold. Another influence on the gold market is that the liquidation or account day for half the month, which in other months falls on the 15th, this month occurs on 13th, owing to Holy Week. Thus it is that the pressure of this liquidation was felt to day and may perhaps be more felt to morrow. Gold opened at 28.60 cash and closed at 28.65; sales $1.62,741. For to-morrow 65,000 sold at 28.60, and for 30th prices began at 28.60, dropped to 28.55 and closed at 28.60. Sales for May and June at 28.50 and 28.45. The whole business of the day only amounted to the cash sales of the day 288,741.

Cedulas improved, and after the alarm of yesterday showed reaction; they say on 'Change that there is a new project in the wind, but the particulars of it are not stated. Prices for end of month opened at 91½ and closed at 92. Sales amounted to 94,000.

National Bank Shares ruled quiet but firm at the ring, opening at 80½ and closing at 81. Bonos at 2 premium.

Exchange—Nothing doing. The rate is about the same—42½. The rate would have advanced but for the large amount taken by the English houses. When some months ago we spoke of the very large business doing by the dry goods houses, there were not wanting many to call in question our remarks. We are, however, in possession of a few figures which we shall give our readers to-morrow, which will fully bear out our remarks and explain how all the exchange in the market for the last mail has been taken by the English houses.

April 13th, 1881

The gold market ruled very firm all day, and prices for cash advanced to 28.70, but closed at 28.65; the cash sales amounted to 194,000; there being some large cash requirements to meet vencimientos. The business of the day was, however, small and the total sales only amounted to 437,000. Cedulas are nearly back to their former price and were bought to-day at 93½. Many unfair rumours are afloat to affect the credit of the Bank and the price of the stock, but holders have too much common sense to believe in all the nonsensical rumours afloat. Cedulas cannot be beared because the stock is for the most part held by people who have little to do with the Bolsa and keep it for a permanent investment.

Nat. Bank Shares have been beared by parties who want to buy the stock; as some speculators hold very large amounts of this stock, the market can be turned at their will but only to a certain extent; how very strong the market is may be gathered from the fact that one party has sold all the shares he held, some 5,000, and yet prices have not dropped. It seems to us that the stock is on the eve of a new departure, and will suddenly jump to 85. We notice new and very influential parties buying, people who have more to do with Congress than the Bolsa, and gradually the shares are getting into new hands. There was not much done in the shares up to 2 o'clock, prices opened at 80½, and closed at 80¾ cash, and for the end of the month opened at 81½, and closed 81.

April 16th, 1881

This being Holy Saturday business was interrupted; the ring formed at the usual hour, but some of the principal brokers did not put in an appearance, as many will not return before Monday. Gold opened hard enough at 28.65 and with every appearance of a very firm market; but the hall was but partially filled, and the crowds in the Plazas and in the streets showed that spite of its being Saturday there was not much going on in the line of business. Gold opened at 28.65 and rose to 28.70, closing at the opening price 28.65. For next Saturday gold was sold at 28.70. For May at 28.55 and for June at 28.50. The whole business of the day was a mere trifle only amounting to 303,400 pats. Cedulas ruled firm all day at 93¾. At the Mortgage Bank to-day there was a crowd, and a very large amount received by the Bank for the quarterly payments. National Bank Shares ruled firm but quiet, only 300 for the end of the month sold at 81¼.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that there is every probability of Dr Plaza being shortly called to the Cabinet, and as it is well known that this talented gentleman has already drawn up a scheme for free banking, and the total abolition of fiscal bank privilege, the rumour in question was not without its effect in the market. There can be no doubt that President Roca could not intrust the Department of Hacienda in abler hands; but for Dr. Plaza, in all probability, the payment of the amortisation on the Argentine Home and Foreign Debt would have been suspended in 1876, and during the years of great commercial crisis, when he held the 'cartera' of Hacienda, it required all his ability to increase the revenue of the country in order to meet its obligations. His 'memoria' for the year 1876 presented to the Congress of 1877 is one of the ablest resumens ever published on the finances of this country; his views respecting the paper dollar, the Provincial Bank, the Cedulas, and the Mortgage Bank, which at the time made him so very unpopular, are now proven to have been sound, and only objectionable then, as being too much in advance of the times and the necessities of the market, with Dr Plaza in the National Government House now we may look forward to the abolition of forced currency, the abolition of bank privilege, the abolition of wretched Bolivian paper money, the abolition of adulterated silver coinage, the closing up of the Hybrid provincial banks in the Interior, and the simplification of our coinage and our currency. The National Bank, which owes so much to Dr Plaza, will in all probability under his able guidance and protection become the great bank for the whole of this Republic, and we congratulate General Roca on his wise discernment in securing for his Government at a moment so critical the services of a man of such acknowledged ability as Dr Victorino de la Plaza.

April 18th

The week has opened on a very hard gold market, and the close of the month's liquidation is already beginning to be felt. The rumour on 'Change is that two or three parties who sold short heavily last March have yet to buy back still this is to a certain extent problematical, and it may result that the amount sold 'desubierta' is not by any means as large as stated; but we report the market; and there is a certain stringency about gold, which puzzles many. It is most freely rumoured that the Provincial Bank will begin to discount in gold and to draw exchange on Europe in gold; we give the rumour as we believe there is something in it. However, the debates around the bank table cannot long remain a secret in such a market as this, and merchants will probably hear in other channels more about this all important business. Gold opened at 28.70 and closed at 28.75; cash sales 69,200. The purchases on time were much freer than last week and many sales were made for July and August at 28.45-50. The sales for the end of the month were only 190,000 at 28.70, which is a rise of 20 cents on last week. Cedulas are very quiet and without any animation; sales at 93¾. National Bank Shares very little done, owing to the increased firmness of holders 50 shares at 81½, and 50 shares for end of month at 82. They say that 12,000 shares will be delivered at the end of the month, but we apprehend there will be money enough to carry them all; every broker on 'Change now offers money on shares whilst a few months ago the bankers fought shy of the stock.

Exchange rules weak, there appears to be a good deal doing in exports, but drawers are holding back for advices of Antwerp auction on 20th This morning 10,000 arr. of wool sold at Plaza Once from $90 to 107, and an equal quantity sold in the South Market at about the same prices, but drawers of exchange put down their rates to 41¾, and some few bills from Chile helped the market, about £6,000 at 49½; best city paper passed to-day at 49¾, but we heard of other operations at 49¾ and even 49⅝; still exchange rules weak, and some very well informed brokers say that the Provincial Bank will avail of the present opportunity and begin to draw. The market certainly expects the Bank to do something.

In foreign circles on 'Change there was nothing else talked of save the barbarous murder of the two Scotchmen in Entre Rios. We give the sad details in another column. Mr Macdonald was in former years a clerk of Messrs John P Boyd & Co. and drew the big prize in the Montevidean lottery. Mr Guthrie also had many friends here.

OBITUARY.

On Thursday evening (14th inst.) a little after 5 o'clock, Senora Doña Rosa J de Wright died, aged 76 years, after a very few days illness, although she had been suffering and confined to her room for several years past. Deceased was a native of Lima and was first married to the valiant and heroic soldier Coronel Brandzen who fell gloriously in the battle of Ituzaingo, with whom she first shared the vicissitudes and troubles of this life. She after married Sr Don Francisco Wright, a Deputy during the reign of Rosas, and who had to emigrate, because as such he refused to give his vote to allow the tyrant the Supreme Power. He retired to Montevideo where he earned his living by teaching languages, his property here being confiscated; she also began to feel the cold frowns of the tyrant and had to emigrate to where her husband was, until allowed to return to Buenos Ayres. She was a virtuous mother in every sense of the word, and one of the most charitable and estimable matrons of this city; around the neighborhood near and far, where she dwelt so many years her name will be remembered as a household word and revered for generations. R. I. P. Her remains were conducted to the Recoleta on Good Friday by a numerous concourse of friends.

MARRIAGES

April 5th, at Montevideo, by the Rev. T. B. Flood, Peter Murray, jr., to Sarah Vivanco, both of this city.

April 7th, at 152 Independencia, by the Rev. James Smith, M.A., James Frederic Jackson, third son of the late James Jackson, Kendal, England, to Honora Adelaide Powell, eldest daughter of Augustus Powell, of this city. No cards.

April 6th, at Mr. A. Schoppe's, Chascomus, by the Rev. M. P. Ferguson, Thomas Bell Ower, Valle Santa Ana, Chascomus, to Anita Brown.

DEATHS.

March 20th, at her estancia in Navarro, Bridget, relict of the late Thomas Norris, of Oldcourt, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, aged 67 years. Irish papers please copy.

March 24, at Lobos, James Christopher, son of Mrs. Edward Welsh. Also, April 1st, Annie, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Fay, and cousin to the above. Both fortified by the Holy Sacraments. R.I.P.

April 7th, at Campana, aged 15 months, Carmen, daughter of G. R. Ciseli.

On the 8th inst, at Calle Mexico 47, Margaret, infant daughter of Patrick Jas. Stafford, Chivilcoy, aged eight months.

On the 6th March, at Navarro, Miss Rose Casey, aged 50 years, a native of Miltown, County West Meath, Ireland, and greatly lamented by a large circle of friends. (Irish papers please copy). R.I.P.

On the 17th of April at her residence Calle Estados Unidos 316, Mrs Martina Reineke, daughter of Brigadier General Admiral Brown and relict of the late Frederic Reineke of Altona.

EMPRESTITO PARA LAS OBRAS Del Riachuelo.

La Comision Directiva de las Obras del Riachuelo, en cumplimiento del decreto del P. E., que se transcribe, fecha 29 de Marzo del corriente año, reglamentando la Ley del 26 del mismo por lo que se dispone de la creacion de fondos publicos de 6 o/o de interes y 2 o/o de amortizacion, por la suma de $f. 1,500,000 oro tiene el honor de invitar al publico a suscribirse al referido emprestito.

El emprestito sera dividido en tres partes por $fs. 500,000 oro cada una, con las condiciones de su reglamentacion, quedando cerrada la suscricion a la primera parte, inmediatamente que sea llenado el capital que se ofrece

En oportunidad se llamara a la suscricion para la segunda y tercera parte.

Queda abierta la suscricion a la primera parte, el dia 18 de Abril, en la Oficina de la Comision Directiva, casa de Gobierno Provincial, de 12 a 4 p.m., todos los dias habiles.

Miguel N. de Uribelarrea, Presidente.
Domingo Parodi—Vice Presidente.
Juan Drysdale—Tesorero.
Leonardo Pereyra—Vocal.
Saturnino E. Unes— id
Ley y Decreto referentes.
El Senado y Camara de Diputados, etc.

Art. 1º El P. E. procedera a llevar adelante las obras de canalizacion del Riachuelo, disponiendo que se de al canal de entrada la profundidad de veinte y un pies ingleses en aguas bajas y una anchura de cien metros de fondo.

Art. 2º Para proseguir las obras en la forma que se dispone en el articulo anterior, autorizase al P. E. para contratar un emprestito por la suma de un million, quinientos mil pesos fuertes oro, ($f. 1,500,000) emitiendo fondos publicos de seis por ciento de renta anual y tres por ciento de amortizacion acumulativa que se verificara por sorteo y a la par.

Art. 3º El P. E. podra realizar este emprestito dentro o fuera del pais y hacer el servicio de su renta y amortizacion en el exterior.

Art. 4º El producto del emprestito sera exclusivamente empleado en las obras del Riachuelo.

Art. 5º Las obras existentes y las que se verificasen con el producido del emprestito, quedan afectadas especialmente al pago de su renta y amortizacion.

Art. 6º Destinase al servicio y amortizacion de este emprestito el producto de las obras realizadas y de las que se realicen, y si aquel no bastare, el deficit sera cubierto de rentas generales.

Art. 7º Queda facultado el P.E para hacer verificar las obras por cuenta del Estado o contratarlas por licitacion publica con persona o empresa particular.

Art. 8º El P.E. reglamentara esta ley, hara los gastos que ella demande y los imputara a la misma.

Art. 9. Comuniquese al P.E.

Buenos Aires, Marzo 30 de 1881.

Considerando:

1º Que el Poder Ejecutivo ha sido autorizado por la ley de 26 del actual para contratar un emprestito por la suma de 1,500,000 pesos fuertes oro, emitiendo fondos publicos de seis por ciento de renta anual y tres de amortizacion acumulativa y a la par.

2º Que ha sido igualmente autorizado para celebrar ese emprestito dentro o fuera del pais.

3º Que hay conveniencia para el Estado en que el emprestito sea interno, tanto por el objeto a que se destina, que es para pago de materiales y obras a adquirirse en su mayor parte y realizarse dentro de la Nacion, cuanto porque debe estimularse la colocacion del capital del pais en la realizacion de obras de interes comun y de grande trascendencia para su engrandecimiento y fomento del comercio, como son las obras de canalizacion del Riachuelo.

4º Que el P.E. tiene fundados motivos para esperar que este emprestito pueda realizarse en terminos equitativos y ventajosos, por cuanto ciudadanos distinguidos por su patriotismo y fortuna, consultados al respecto, le han ofrecido su cooperacion y ayuda—el P.E. acuerda y decreta—

Art. 1º La Junta del Credito Publico procedera a emitir fondos publicos de seis por ciento de renta y tres de amortizacion anual, hasta la suma de 1,500 000 fuertes oro.

Los titulos seran firmados por el Ministro de Hacienda, Contador General de la Provincia y Secretario de la Junta del Credito Publico.

Art. 2º Estos titulos seran entregados por el Credito Publico a la Comision encargada de las obras del Riachuelo a medida que estos los pida.

Art. 3º El servicio de la renta de los titulos y su respectiva amortizacion, seran hechos trimestralmente por las Oficinas del Credito Publico en los diez primeros dias de los meses de Enero, Abril, Julio y Octubre.

Art. 4º Los productos de las obras se depositaran diariamente en el Banco de la Provincia, en cuenta corriente, bajo la denominacion "Fondos del Riachuelo para el servicio del Emprestito, a la orden de la Junta del Credito Publico."

Art. 5º Cada trimestre liquidara esta cuenta y si las cantidades aumentadas no bastaren para el servicio del Emprestito, la Junta de Credito Publico pedira al Gobierno el deficit que sera cubierto de rentas generales.

Art. 6—El P. E. podra destinar mayor suma para la amortizacion por sorteo y a la par, si lo estimase conveniente.

Art 7—La Comision Directiva de las Obras del Riachuelo queda encargada de la colocacion del Emprestito.

Art. 8—El Emprestito sera ofrecido a la suscricion bajo dos formas distintas—

1 El suscritor podra pagar inteirnamente el importe de la suscricion, recibiendo su equivalente en titulo del emprestito al portador.

2 El suscritor puede pagar el importe de la suscricion en diversos plazos, sujetandose a las siguientes condiciones.

a) Los suscritores pagaran sus cuotas en ocho partes: la primera al contado y las restantes por trimestres, verificando las entregas respectivas de cada trimestre.

b) Los titulos pertenecientes a la primera cuota quedaran en poder de la Comision y como garantia unica del cumplimiento de la suscricion en los plazos a vencer. En lugar de estos titulos se entregara al suscritor un recibo nominal que podra ser trasferido, pero sujeto a caducar y perderse su importe por el tenedor si no satisfaciese las cuotas a vencer en los plazos fijados y que se indican en el mismo recibo.

c) Desde la segunda cuota en adelante se entregaran a los suscritores los titulos al portador que correspondan al equivalente que hubieren abonado.

d) Al verificar el pago de la ultima cuota se entregaran los fondos publicos correspondientes a la primera, reservados como garantia en cambio del recibo correspondiente.

Art. 9—La amortizacion se hara en proporcion a los titulos pagados por los suscritores, con arreglo a lo dispuesto en el articulo 2 de la ley.

Art. 10—La suscricion del emprestito sera ofrecida al tipo minimum de 90 por ciento de su valor nominal.

Art. 11—Queda facultada la Comision de las Obras del Riachuelo para pagar, en caso que fuere necesario, hasta el uno por ciento, a uno o unos corredores por corretajas de colocacion.

Art. 12—Todo el producido del Emprestito sera depositado en el Banco de la Provincia, en cuenta corriente, a la orden de la misma Comision encargada de las Obras del Riachuelo.

Art. 13—La Comision solo podra disponer de esos fondos para pagar el importe de las obras que se mandan continuar en el Riachuelo por ley de 26 del actual. En ningun caso podra la Comision disponer ni entregar esos fondos para otro objeto.

Art. 14—Comunique, publiquese e insertese en el R. O.

ROMERO
MARIANO DEMARIA

e 187 m6

Academia Inglesa. 77—Callao—77

The Easter vacations commence on Wednesday, the 13th, and terminate on Easter Monday the 18th.

A. M. HUDSON

e 151 a17

The Best Trusses

A. Bellerza's Mechanic Trusses

Are recommended for difficult cases of Hernias. Elastic Belts, Surgical Instruments, etc.

261—Sulpacha—261

Between Correintes and Genl. Lavalle.

e 160 xp m12

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand at W. G. MARTINDALE'S

140—Calle Esmeralda—144

B. A. Camp Chaplaincy

English Church Services

April 24th, 11 a.m, 9 de Julio
April 25th, 7 p.m. Bragado, Mr Langley's.

Hipodromo Argentino

Grandes Carreras del 24 de Abril.

BETTING:

En el Gran Premio Eolo de 20,000 Media vuelta.

The Rambler (Robin Rover por Red Rose)..... 2 a 1
Narcissus (Blair Adam por Young Crocus)..... 3 a 1
Azrael (Do Prairie Flower..... 3 a 1
Pichon (Sutherland por yegua no. 50 4 a 1
Criollo (Martinet por Senorita).... 6 a 1
Babieca (Brigand por yegua criolla) 10 a 1
Agencia, Florida 76

104 a24

Deutscher Turnverein

54te Ordentliche General-Versammlung

DONNERSTAG 21. APRIL 1881

8 Uhr Abends.

Tages-Ordnung:

1.—Vorlage des halbjährlichen Berichtes
2.—Wahl von fünf Vorstandsmitgliedern
3.—Wahl von dr

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE STANDARD
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 5,667 — BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20 1881 — 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 150,000 "

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose, of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,
N. 62 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp	Alessandria
Amsterdam	Ancona
	Bologna
	Como
	Florence
Berlin	Genoa
Bremen	Leghorn
Cologne	Lucca
Hamburg	Milan
Metz	Messina
Mulhouse	Naples
Strasbourg	Padua
	Palermo
	Parma
	Rome
Bayonne	Spezia
Bordeaux	Turin
Brest	Venice
Chambery	Verona
Dijon	And on many other towns n Italy
Havre	
Lille	
Lyons	
Marseilles	
Nantes	
Nice	
Oloron	Barcelona
Pau	Bilbao
Paris	Cadiz
Rouen	Cartagena
Tarbes	Corunna
Toulon	Caldas de Reyes
Toulouse	Corcubion
And on many other towns in France	Ferrol
	Granada
	Madrid
	Malaga
	Mallorca
	Menorca
Bale	Padron
Berne	Pamplona
Geneva	Pontevedra
Lucerne	San Sebastian
Neuchatel	Santander
Vevey	Sevilla
Zurich	Santiago
And on other towns in Switzerland	Valencia
	Valladolid
	Villagarcia
	Vigo
Lisbon	Zaragoza
Oporto	And on many other towns in Spain
Las Palmas (Canary Islands,)	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife.	
	Santiago de Chile
Baltimore	Valparaiso
Boston	South Africa
New York	Australia
Philadelphia	
Pernambuco	Cordoba
Rio Janeyro	Rosario
Santos	Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal " " } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 "

GOLD

days fixed " " " 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per ce

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1881.
JOHN TODD, Mana er.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

Lloyd Argentino
DE
Navegacion a Vapor
TIME-TABLE
OF THE
Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Co.'s Steamers
TRIDENTE & DIANA

On and from the 1st of APRIL next the steamers TRIDENTE and DIANA, expressly built for this Company in order to facilitate the Traffic between Buenos Aires, Rosario y Santa Fe will run as follows until further notice—

MONDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario and intermediate ports

TUESDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports

WEDNESDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario, Santa Fe and intermediate ports

THURSDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports

SATURDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports.

The Train will leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Passengers by these steamers will find excellent accommodation and good attendance, and merchants every security for their cargo

The Company has made arrangements with the Central Argentine, Tucuman and Andine Railways for the through booking of passengers, goods and parcels between the principal stations on these Railways and Bs Aires.

The Agency undertakes to receive cargo for the steamers at the warehouse of the sender and to deliver same to the Consignee, also to take out the necessary Custom House permits.

For further information apply at the

AGENCY
Calle Piedad 35

N.B.—Cargo for these steamers will be received at the Campana Railway Company's Goods Shed at Retiro from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days.

e 230 xp

Banco de Italia
Y
RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital en oro efectivo..... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva, oro sellado $f. 67,960.49

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 o/o annual
Id Id en oro..... 1 o/o id
A plazo fijo de 30 a 90 dias en moneda corriente..... 6 o/o id
A depositos de plazos fijos de 60 a 90 dias en oro, y a mas largos plazos en ambos monedas Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente sobre oro y moneda cor. 9 o/o annual
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE

LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,

Y Todas las principales ciudades de

ITALIA.

COMO ASI SOBRE

PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.

Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 30 de Junio, 1879.

S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal..... 2½
" " 60 dias do..... 3½
" " 90 dias do..... 4
" " 60 dias on oro sellado 2
" " 90 dias on " 3
" " a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal..... 9
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPANA

Se dan sobre LONDRES
" ESPANA
" PARIS
" BURDEOS
" MARSELLA
" AMBERES
" GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
" SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.

Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 6 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

Banco de la Provincia.

Recibe depositos voluntarios que no bajen de 400 pesos m/c. y 16 ps. fuertes de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos de m/c y moneda legal ganarán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes o en el momento de retirar los depositos; y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito a premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante, en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos a la vista sin interes y a plazo de 60 y 90 dias, o mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces a la semana letras con firmas abonadas a plazos de 90 dias y tambien pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros a su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagarés de comercio desde 7 dias hasta 4 meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Banadero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados

El Banco abona comision a los corredores en la primera introducion de las letras y pagares a descuento.

Desde el quince del corriente, y hasta nuevo aviso regirá la siguiente tasa de interés y descuento para las operaciones a moneda corriente, de curso legal y oro efectivo:

SE ABONA.

Depositos comerciales m/c y curso legal..... 3 o/o
id particulares a premio..... 5 "
id a oro a la vista sin interes
id id a 60 dias..... 2 "
id id a 90 dias o mas..... 3 "

SE COBRA

En el descuento general de letras y pagares comercial y no-comercial, en moneda corriente y curso legal y oro efectivo..... 7 o/o

Buenos Aires, Octubre 12 de 1880.
xp B. GAYAN, Secretario.

La Fonciere
Marine Insurance Company
Capital 25,000,000 Francs.

Accepts sea and river risks on merchandize at moderate rates.

Company's Head-Office at Paris
AGENT
At Buenos Aires
F. CHRISTOPHERSEN
151—CALLE SAN MARTIN—151.
e 350 xp

The Netherlands,
Fire Insurance Company,
ZUTPHEN (HOLLAND)
Established in 1845
Capital, 2,600,000 florins.

Agent in the River Plate:
J. DE BOER,
Calle San Martin 73, altos,
BUENOS AYRES.

Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and the Agent has full power to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to the head office.

g 91 x a9

Dr. Jayne's
ALTERATIVE

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and desobstruent properties, procuring for it a world-wide reputation as

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD AND RENOVATOR OF THE SYSTEM.

Whenever the economy of the life-giving fluid has been vitated, it should be immediately called to help. It drives out pernicious humours, stimulates the absorbents, overcomes the obstinate state of the pores of the skin, regenerates the disordered organism, reestablishes health and spirits, and brings back a bright colour to the pal id complexion.

Thousands of testimonials establish its immense suc ess for curing Scrofula or King's Evil, Skin and Mercurial diseases, Boils, Carbuncles and Ulcers, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Bones, Joints, Glands or Ligaments, Erysipelas, Epilepsy, Gout, Rheumatism and all diseases originating from a depraved and imperfect state of the Blood.

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE

is compounded from carefully selected drugs; free from all mineral admixtures and may be Safely Relied on by all needing a medicine to build up the system, cleanse the blood and restore the healthy action of the secretive organs.

Dr Jayne's Guide to Health obtained gratis at the Anglo-American Drug-Warehouse of

A EASTMAN & Co.
Sole Agents
Calle Defensa 9 & 11.

And at the principal Chemists in the City and Provinces.

60 xp

Al Publico

P. DILLEMANN y Ca., para evitar juicios erroneos en el asunto de la marca PESCADO, hacen constar:—

1°. Que sacaron en el año 1874 Patente por la marca PESCADO en Francia.

2°. Que sacaron Patente de la marca PESCADO en el año 1876 en la Republica Argentina en toda forma para los artículos de FERRETERIA y CUCHILLERIA que acostumbran introducir en este mercado, como marca de COMERCIO y de FABRICA, la cual les fué concedido para SU USO ESCLUSIVO. La Patente fue publicada durante un mes en los diarios, segun lo prescribe la ley, sin que hubo alguien que hubiera protestado contra ella.

3°. Que habiendo sido introducido una imitacion y falsificacion de su marca, acusaron criminalmente la casa que habia cometido este delito. La casa en cuestion, los Sres. Mantels y Pfeiffer, fue condensada y la sentencia publicada en los diarios por cuenta de ella.

4°. Que recien durante la tramitacion del proceso la casa de Mantels y Pfeiffer busco hacen valor la patente de un fabricante en Francia a la Carpa, y pidio su registracion para Coutarct Denise y fils, la que les fue negada por la oficina de patente por ser PROPIEDAD EXCLUSIVA de P. Dillemann & Co. en la Republica Argentina, como marca de COMERCIO, y de FABRICA.

5°. Por ultimo recurso se dirigio la casa de Mantels y Pfeiffer al ejecutivo en apelacion para obtener el registro de la marca Carpa, y el Exm. Gobierno ha tenido a bien, concederles parte, de lo que es PROPIEDAD NUESTRA, adquirida en toda forma, como lo prescibe la ley.

6°. Al fin diremos, que todos los ferreteros que vienen a nuestra casa, saben que si la marca Pescado ha adquerido una cierta fama es porque hemos trabajado durante muchos años, a espender los articulosde esta clase en la mejor calidad.

En cuanto a las apreciaciones, que ciertas personas se han permitido hacer de nuestro modo de proceder, no hay necesidad de defendernos, 32 años de vida comercial en esta plaza bastan para habernos hecho conocer.

e 18 m5

AL PUBLICO

La casa de Dillemann & Co. ha creido conveniente llamar la atencion publica por medio de los diarios sobre una cuestion de marcas que ha tenido con nosotros y que ha concluido ahora con nuestra mas completo triunfo.

A estas publicaciones contestamos

1. Que la marca carpa (UN PESCADO) es la propiedad de los fabricantes en cuchillería Srs. Contarct Denise & Fils quienes lo possen hace mas de 60 años.
2. Que nosotros hemos presentado poder de dichos fabricantes.
3. Que si la casa de Dillemann & Co. ha hecho registrar aqui en su nombre la marca pescado era con el evidente objeto de usurpar los derechos de nuestros representados.
4. Que es ridiculo de Dillemann y Co. llamar imitation y falsificacion los cuchillos importados por nosotros y comprados al fabricante (verdadero dueño de la marca de de 60 años.)
5. Que Dillemann & Co. no son fabricantes sino introductores como nosotros, no tiene valor su pretension de haber anotado la marca Pescado como suya en un pueblito de Francia cuando debian registrarlo en el Ministerio de artes y oficios de Paris lo que no consta que hayan hecho.
6. Que por toda contestacion a todos los desahogos de los Sres. Dillemann y Co. agregamos el decreto del Gobierno Nacional.

Por los fundamentos del precedente dictamen del Sr. Procurador General de la Nacion queda sin efecto la resolucion de 24 Octubre 1878 por la que la Oficina de Marcas de Fabrica y Patentes de Invencion denego a los Srs. Mantels y Pfeiffer la marca CARPA que estos solicitaron en representacion de los Srs. Contarct-Denise et Fils para articulos de cuchilleria, y vuelva el espediente a dicha Oficina para que sin perjuicio a los Srs. Dillemann & Co. verifique el registro correspondiente en los terminos de la Ley.

Comuniquese, publiquese e insertese en el R. N.

ROCA
A. del Viso.

Como se ve este decreto pone fin a cualquier polemica y no justifica de ningun modo el proceder de la casa de Dillemann & Co. a pesar de sus 32 años de vida comercial en esta plaza.

Mantels & Pfeiffer.

h52 m5

Al Comercio.

Se vende una Confiteria situada en uno de los mejores parajes; esquina, y muy acreditada. Los interesados, para mas informes pueden pasar a la redaccion de este diario. El dueño la vende por ausentarse para Europa.

x129 a22

Al Comercio.

Cesa de existir con esta fecha el negocio de Barraca que giraba en esta plaza bajo la firma de

FERNANDO BRUNKHORST.
Buenos Ayres, Abril 16 de 1881.

OTRO.

Desde la fecha sigue el negocio de Barraca del Sr. Don Fernando Brunkhorst por mi sola cuenta y bajo la firma de

AUG. ELLERHORST.
Buenos Ayres, Abril 16 de 1881,
Calle Piedad 1864.

g 166 a20

Aviso Municipal

Se previene al vecindario que desde el dia 20 del corriente mes, empezaran la revisadores de patentes, pesas y medidas a hacer la verificacion correspondiente, aplicando las multas en que hayan incurrido por no haber pagado los impuestos debidos, poniendose en conocimiento de los contribuyentes que la aplicacion de las multas sera sin apelacion de ningun genero.

B. Aires, Abril 9 de 1881.
EL CONTADOR

e 114 a20

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly
Line of first class Steamers

between RIVER PLATE and BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO	VILLE DE BUENOS AIRES
PAMPA	VILLE DE MONTEVIDEO
PORTEÑA	VILLE DE ROSARIA
BELGRANO	VILLE DE SAN NICOLAS
SAN MARTIN	VILLE DE RIO DE JANEIRO
HENRI IV.	VILLE DE BAHIA
SULLY	VILLE DE SANTOS.

The following Steamship will be despatched from this port—

PORTEÑA
3,500 Tons
Captain ROBERT
To sail on 27th APRIL
FOR
HAVRE
direct

Ville de Rio de Janeiro
3500 Tons
Captain Le Guen
Will sail on the first days of Mai
FOR
HAVRE

Touching at Santa Cruz and Teneriffe.

Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.

The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.

For freight, passages etc.

Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 132 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.——In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.——The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 191 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

e xp

Cie. DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Paquebots-poste français.

AGENCE PRINCIPALE DE BUENOS AIRES

DEPARTS: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois

Depart du 8 Mai
LE PAQUEBOT-POSTE
EQUATEUR
COMMANDANT JACQUES
Pour BORDEAUX, touchant a Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Dakar et Lisbonne.

Depart du 24 Mai
LE PAQUEBOT-POSTE
.....
COMMANDANT .....
Pour BORDEAUX, touchant a Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Dakar et Lisbonne.

MARSEILLE (compris le chemin de fer de Bordeaux a Marseille), deuxième classe entrepont $f 61.

LA COMPAGNIE délivre des billets d'aller et retour avec une réduction de 25 o/o sur le prix de passage de chambre arrière, et de 20 o/o sur celui de passage de chambre avant. Elle délivre également des billets d'aller et retour au prix de $f.101 aux passagers d'entrepont pour Bordeaux.

Les familles payant quatre passages de chambre jouiront d'un rabais de 15 o/o. Celles payant quatre passages d'entrepont jouiront d'un rabais de 10 o/o.

Pour les renseignements, s'adresser a Buenos Aires, a l'agence principale rue 25 de Mayo 77, et au Rosario, a M A Barran, agent de la Compagnie.

L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.

e 66 xp

Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata
Fábrica de Paños.

El Consejo de Administracion, de acuerdo con la facultad que le confiere el Articulo 30 de los Estatutos de la Sociedad, convoca a los Accionistas a una Asamblea General Extraordinaria, con la calidad de unica y urgentisima. Su objeto es, para que tomen conocimiento del embargo trabado a pedido del Banco de la Provincia con consentimiento del Consejo de Administracion, a fin de que con el producto de su venta en remate publico, se cobre aquel su credito por capital é intereses, unica deuda que tiene la Sociedad. La Asamblea se celebrara en el local de la misma fabrica, situada en el Paseo Julio, frente a la Estacion del Retiro, del Ferro Carril del Norte, el Miercoles 20 del corriente a las 2 en punto de la tarde.

El Consejo de Administracion declara que, si como de costumbre, no concurrieren los Socios por si o por apoderados el dia senalado, la Comision seguira la liquidacion de acuerdo con el Banco, para que esta sea menos dispendiosa y los Socios haciendo caso omiso de sus derechos y deberes, sancionaran eso mismo con su ausencia.

B. Aires, Abril 12 de 1881

Miguel N de Uribelarrea
Presidente
Miguel Esteves Saguí
Vice-Presidente
Octavio Rossi
Tesorero
Mariano Billinghurst
Gerente y Secretario

e 148 a20

Exchange Office
104—Calle Piedad—104

All sorts of Bonds &c. that represent any value bought and sold, and exchange of gold, silver and all kinds of money.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

GAMBIN & GORIS
Commission Brokers
104—Calle Piedad—104
e 68 m7

B. A. Zingari Cricket Club.

Members are hereby notified that the Athletic Sports of the above Club will be held on MAY 25th next, at Palermo. The following is the list of events—

1st Part.

1. Pole Leaping
2. Flat Race 100 yards
3. Throwing the Hammer, 16 lbs.
4. Flat Race 1 mile
5. Hurdle Race 120 yards (10 flights 3 ft. 6 in.)
6. Vaulting
7. Flat Race 440 yards
8. Sack Race 100 yards (entries on the ground).
9. Length Jump Running

2nd Part.

10. High Jump Running
11. Flat Race 880 yards
12. Flat Race 150 yds, boys under 15, e.og.
13. Flat Race 200 yards
14. Walking Match 1 mile
15. Strangers' Race, 300 yards.
16. Three-legged Race 100 yards, e.o.g.
17. Steeplechase 1000 yards
18. Consolation Stakes, 200 yards

N.B.—Subject to alteration.

Entrance Fee to each event $20 m|c. Entries must be sent in, under cover, to the Secretary, 137 Florida, before May 10th.

W. F. McKERN,
Hon. Sec.

NOTE—No member will be allowed to compete until subscriptions due the Club are paid up.

g 152 m10

Young Ladies' College,
498 Rivadavia

DIRECTRESS,
Mrs. Athenais Richebraques.

g 126 m12

Roach Line of Steamers
BETWEEN
BRAZIL
AND
NEW YORK.

First and third class passages from this Port to

NEW YORK

Through fares are issued here by the undersigned Agent.

Passengers will proceed hence by the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Steamers leaving

BUENOS AYRES
On 24th of each month

And will be kept on board the Steamers of the ROACH LINE until their departure on

5th of each month.

For passages and further information, please apply to the Agent—

P. Christophersen,
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO:
Calle Piedras 132.

g 1

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg,	Hansa,
Hohenzollern,	Mosel,
Hohenstaufen,	Main,
Salier,	Rhein,
Strassburg,	Donau,
Köln,	Weser,
Berlin,	Neckar,
Leipzig,	Oder,
Ohio,	Hermann,
Baltimore,	Amerika
Nürnberg,	Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm,
Braunschweig,	Graf Bismark,
Frankfort,	General Werder.
Hanover,	

The splendid steamer

NÜRNBERG
Captain A. JAGER
Will sail on the
27TH APRIL, 1881.
For
BORDEAUX,
ANTWERP AND BREMEN
Calling at Montevideo

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third. class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.

Cooking in the best German and French style

Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.

First-class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fifth.

Prepaid Passagees issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.

K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105

1 to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS.
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
BRITANNIA
4th of May
CORDILLERA
18th of May
IBERIA
June 1st.

FOR VALPARAISO
VALPARAISO
June 15th.
MAGELLAN
June 29th.

Britannia, Iberia and Magellan call at Rio, Lisbon.
Bordeaux and Liverpool
Patagonia Cordillera and Valparaiso call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco Lisbon, Bordeaux and
LIVERPOOL.

FOR THE PACIFIC
VALPARAISO
4th of May
MAGELLAN
16th of May
ARAUCANIA
June 2nd.
GALICIA
June 14th.
PATAGONIA
June 30th.

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passengers from BUENOS AYRES to MONTEVIDEO in connection with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo FREE.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW BELT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS

Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples

The Steamship
LA FRANCE
CAPTAIN LEMAITRE
will sail on
23th of April

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st CLASS	.....	$150 Oro.
2d	.....	120 "
3d	.....	50 "

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on acount of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alicante, Carthago ann Malaga.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignataires,
2 RECONQUISTA 236

To Consumers of Gas
The Buenos Aires (New) Gas Company Limited

Was the first to supply Gas at the price of 125 dollars per 1000 cubic feet, which is less than 44$ per cubic metre, this being equal to $127.41 per 1000 cub. feet.

1st Class Coke for sale at $360 per ton at The Works.
Do $400 do delivered at Purchasers house.
2nd do do $260 do at The Works
Do $300 do delivered at Purchasers house.

Offices Alsina 511.
Works: Calle Defensa Barracas.

e 168 m16

The Family Grocery Store
72—San Martin—72

OPPOSITE THE PROVINCIAL BANK

Tea by the Box at Wholesale price.

h306 Ab29

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42

Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en cro. a la vista..... 1½ o/o
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias..... 1 id
Id en moneda de curso egal, a la vista..... 3
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 6
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 6

COBRARA

Por descuento de pagares de comercio 7 o/
id id en curso legal 8 id
id de Letras..... 9 id
Por adelntos en cuenta corriente renovacion..... 10

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 20, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel Provence.
Cangallo, No. 29.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.

Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $60 per day.

Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers Lunches, Pic-nics.

Charges Moderate.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PERES & CO.,

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the hotel has been completely restorated, and is now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

cj—xp

Para San Nicolas y Rosario

Cargo Solamente. Vapores paquetes
INTERIOR
ORION Y LITORAL
Salidas—Jueves y Domiugos

Tarifa. Mercaderias generales, toneladas 4 m/c
Carga de almacen..... 3.60

Nos encargamos del embarque de las cargas.
TORRADO y MOLERO
Reconquista 72

Mensagerias Fluviales a vapor
Nuevo Itinerario

SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 6½ de la tarde,
Jueves 28..... Vapor SILEX.
Sabado 30..... " JUPITER
Lunes 1..... " COSMOS

PARA SALTA Y ESCALAS
A las 10 de la mañana
Miercoles 27..... Vapor JUPITER
Viernes 29..... " COSMOS
Sabado 30..... " SILEX.

Carrera del Parana
hasta Santo Fé
Haciendo 3 Viages directos semanales con los Vapores
PINGO y METEORO
SALIDAS

Los Martes Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe.

En combinacion con el Ferro Carriles del Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores, y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 2½ de la tarde, que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles se dan gratis en la agencia.

La carga se recibe en la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de mercaderias y de toda tramitacion de aduana, cobrando precios sumamente reducidos.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente.
Reconquista 143 y 145.

Navigation of the River Parana.

To Rosario, Parana Santa Fe,
And intermediate Ports.
In combination with the Campana Railway.

For San Pedro,
Las Hermanas,
San Nicolas,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

For Diamante,
Parana,
and Santa Fe
TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The s.s. PROVEEDOR,
In combination with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Passengers for Diamante, Parana and Santa Fe are transhipped at Rosario to the
s.s. LUJAN.

These steamers carry the mails under contract with the National Government.
Train tickets and luggage GRATIS.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods-shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.
For passages, parcels, freights on specie and cargo orders, apply to
DAVID BRUCE,
54—Calle Cangallo—56

xpg

Boots and Shoes

French shoes guaranteed laced or with elastics, or $100, 110, 120. French slippers guaranteed at $80 a 90, extra fine at 100.

Ladies and childrens boots and shoes made to mea ure. All orders carried out in 24 hours. 300 Cangallo.

e xp

Telegraphs
Siemens Bros. & Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of telegraph materials, Telephons, Electric Light apparatus, &c. &c.

Agent—OTTO STRAUBE
Calle Cangallo 7?7
Buenos Ayres

h329 Ab30

William Samson & Co.
Shipping & Forwarding Agents.

AGENCY OF THE
Allan Line of Steamers.

Buenos Ayres, 213 Reconquista.
Montevideo, 54 Zabala.

e 48 xp

Diligencia a Gainza
Conduciendo el Correo Nacional.

Avisamos al publico que los dias 1, 13 y 21 de cada mes sale la Diligencia hasta Gainza, pasando por Junin, Lincoln, Lavalle, Media Luna, Las Heras, La Verde y Diez.

Agencia Calle Tacuari 9 y 11.

e 14 a15

Resumen
DE
REMATES
A EFECTUAR POR
Baltar y Quesada

Martillero: Florencio Madero

EN ABRIL

Miercoles 20 a las 4, Estancia La Encarnacion en Canuelas, base $958,014

Miercoles 20 a las 4, quinta en Lobos, base $6666.

Miercoles 20 a las 4, terreno de estancia en Lobos, base $213,562.

Viernes 22, a las 4½, casa Rivadavia Nos. 413 y 417, base $170,033.

Viernes 22, a las 3, estancia Los Nogales, en Ranchos, nuestra casa.

exp

REMATE
POR
Baltar & Quesada

DE ADUANA
Orden del Sr. Administrador de Rentas

Para tenderos
Almaceneros
Joyeros
Droguistas
Pintores
Tintoreros

En nuestra casa San Martin 51

El Miercoles 20 de Abril, a la 1 en punto, venderemos por orden del Sr. Administrados de Rentas Nacionales, al mejor precio y al contado.

12 docenas lapiceras con piedra infernal (porte caustique).
210 kilos castanas peladas.
478 id papel fino y gran surtido para empapelacores.
6 id 800 gramos genero rico seda de colores.
80 docenas fichus de diversos gustos muy ricos y como para invierno.
1 cajon con 2275 piezas tiras bordadas.
1 id enaguas bordadas.
1 id jabones finos
240 kilos madera de quilla y para tintoreros.
150 relojes de oro, nikel y plata.
150 anillos surtidos y otra infinidad mas de alhajas y articulos generales.

h80

POR LOS MISMOS

1 potrillo y 2 potrancas
Pura sangre
DE CARRERA!
Introducidos por el Sr. G. Anderson
En el vapor MINHO
Garantizase ser la mejor sangre Introducida hasta hoy a Buenos Aires.

¡Magnificos pedigrees!
(Ya estan en exhibicion)
En nuestra casa San Martin 51

El Jueves 21 del corriente, a las 2 en punto, venderemos al mas alto precio, dinero de contado y por orden del renombrado importador D Guillermo Anderson, estos tres magnificos animales adquiridos en uno de los mas acreditados establos de todo la Inglaterra, lo que garantiza a los aficionados y criadores de poder adquirir tambien, los de mejor sangre que hasta hoy se hayan introducido:

MONTHABOR—Saino, nacido en 1879, hijo de 'Distin' y de 'Pelerini'. Distin es hijo de 'Trumpeter' y de 'Miss Bowzer' y 'Pelerini' es hija de 'Orpheus' y de 'Pelia' y asi continua el pedegre con los mas encumbrados titulos de nobleza hipica.

LADY ANITA—Saina, nacida en 1878, hija del gran potrillo 'Scottish Chief or Ethus' y de 'Lady Annie', el padre es hijo de 'Blair Athol' y 'Theresa' y la madre de 'Knowsley' y de 'Edith'. 'Knowsley' es hijo de 'Stockwell' y 'Edith' de 'Deidamia' y 'Newminster'. 'Theresa' es hija de 'Olga' 'Jouchstone' y 'Blair Athol' es por 'Blink Bonny' y 'Stockwell'

STELLA—Tostada nacida en 1878, hija de 'Cucumber' y de la yegua 'Novara', el primero hijo de la yegua 'Aminette' y del padrillo 'Saccharometer' y la madre es hija de 'Ferrara' y de 'Weathorbit' y asi continua, existiendo entre sus ascendientes varios ganaderos del Derby.

Los pelegres de estos animales estan a completa disposicion del publico, en nuestra casa, donde pueden verse ya estas preciosidades.

h62

POR LOS MISMOS.

2 magnificas Vacas
Sangre pura Durham
Servidas por el el toro puro
Marques Monkermer 3d, num. 41981
Provenientes de la celebre cabaña del Sr. DUQUE DE MANCHESTER
E introducidas por el Sr
Don Diego O. Getting
En el vapor ingles Hipparchus
En nuestra casa

51—San Martin—51
El Jueves 21 del corriente
A la 1 de la tarde

Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado y por orden del reputado introductor arriba mencionado, 2 esplendidas Vacas de raza pura Durham, servidas por uno de los to os mas notables de la Gran Bretaña, el Marques Monkermer 3d, num. 41,981, correspondiendo les la paricion a la num. 4 el 21 de Junio y a la num. 5 el 17 del mismo mes, segun certificado del gerente de los establecimientos del Sr Duque de Manchester, Capt. R T Thoger y visado por nuestro consulado en Londres.

Estan en exhibicion en nuestra casa San Martin 51.

e 89 a21

POR LOS MISMOS
PARA CRIADORES

200 vacas sangre pura Durham
De la Cabaña Tapiales
En el Hipodromo Argentino
ANIMALES INMEJORABLES
Por sus lindos tipos.

El ..... a las 2 de la tarde, procederemos a vender en el local del Hipodromo Argentino, en Palermo, en lote de 200 animales vacunos procedentes de la Cabaña Tapiales.

Este lote de animales tendra que despertar entre los criadores la admiracion que produce todo lo bueno, pues el lote es digno de la justa fama de que goza esta cabaña. Es sabido que ella, ha conquistado en todas las Exposiciones Rurales los primeros premios, razon por la cual escusamos toda recomendacion.

Los que tengan necesidad de un rodeo de primer orden, tienen en esta venta una brillante oportunidad.

Los animales se pueden ver tres dias antes del remate en el local de venta y por otros informes a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

h323

POR LOS MISMOS

Una preciosa Estancia
EN RANCHOS
LOS NOGALES
A 30 cuadras de la Estacion
Campo superior
Aparente para Cabaña
600 cuadras
Con montes, poblaciones, alfalfares etc.
La venta se hara al mejor postor.

En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Viernes 22 de Abril,
A las 3 en punto de la tarde,

Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta de su dueño, el magnifico terreno de estancia situado en el Partido de Ranchos, a sola 31 cuadras de la estacion del mismo nombre.

La superficie se compone de 600 cuadras de 150 x 150 varas, campos superior, con buenas poblaciones, montes, alfalfares, aguada etc.

Este campo es aparente por su posicion para criadero de animales finos. Es conocido por el nombre de 'Los Nogales,' que fue propiedad del Sr Don Tomas Gowland.

La casa es de material, techo de ripia, galpon etc.

La venta se hara al mejor precio.

Los titulos son perfectos. Por mas datos a nuestro escritorio San Martin 51.

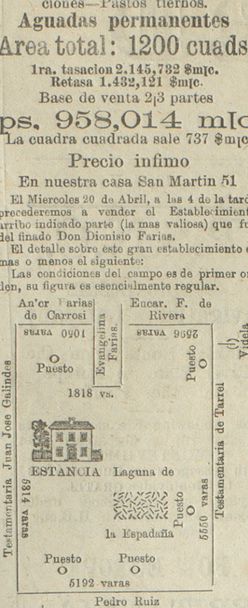
g 322 a22

POR LOS MISMOS
El magnifico establecimiento
"LA ENCARNACION"
En el partido de Cañuelas
Campo flor—Con grandiosas poblaciones—Pastos tiernos.
Aguadas permanentes
Area total: 1200 cuads.
1ra. tasacion 2.145,732 $m|c.
Retasa 1.432,121 $m|c.
Base de venta 2|3 partes
ps. 958,014 m|c
La cuadra cuadrada sale 737 $m|c
Precio infimo
En nuestra casa San Martin 51

El Miercoles 20 de Abril, a las 4 de la tarde procederemos a vender el Establecimiento arriba indicado parte (la mas valiosa) que fue del finado Don Dionisio Farias.

El detalle sobre este gran establecimiento es mas o menos el siguiente:

Las condiciones del campo es de primer orden, su figura es esencialmente regular.



Pedro Ruiz

Los edificios que posee esta gran estancia son los siguientes:

Una casa de alto con seis habitaciones de primer orden.

Otras habitaciones paralelas a la principal.

Otro cuerpo cuerpo de edificio de 3 piezas, cochera y cocina un gran galpon de material.

Una pieza, horno, pozo con pileta, jajuel, etc, etc.

Una gran quinta con 12 o 15000 arboles grandes.

Cercos de alambre de tres y cuatro kilos con postes de nandubay y plantas de nandinday.

PUESTOS

En esta estancia posee 5 puestos superiores llamados:

San Jacinto, San Jose, San Antonio, San Jorge, Los Guindos.

Repetimos a los que se interesen en adquirir una fraccion de campo aparente para invernada o cria de ovejas que no la encontraran mejor, ni en condiciones superiores en cuanto a calidad del campo.

CONDICIONES DEL PAGO

A objeto de facilitar esta operacion, el comprador podra pagar una gran parte de este campo en identica condiciones del Banco de la Provincia.

Por otros datos a nuestra casa San Martin No. 51.

260 a15

POR LOS MISMOS
EN
Un Terreno de Estancia
LOBOS
Con todos sus edificios.
234 cuadras y 96 cts. de otra.
CAMPO SUPERIOR
Tasacion 320,000 ps. m|c.
Base de venta 2|3 partes.
$ 213,333

En nuestra casa
51—Calle San Martin—51
El Miercoles 20 de Abril
A las 4½ de la tarde.

Procederemos a vender por orden del Sr. Juez de 1ª Instancia, Dr. D. Salustiano J. Zavalia. y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de Da. Lorenza Sosa de Ciesa, un terreno de estancia situado en el Partido de Lobos, compuesto de 234 cuadras cuadradas y 96 cts. de otra, con todos sus edificios y poblaciones de material.

Segun informes que tenemos de personas competentes, este campo es de superior calidad, por la bondad de sus pastos y escelente posicion, por lo cual no trepidamos en recomendarlo.

Para ver la tasacion ocurrir a la escribania del Sr. Munilla, Defensa 86.

El comprador esta obligado (segun orden del Juez) a depositar en poder del martillero en el acto del remate la suma de $10,000 m|c.

g 321 a20

POR LOS MISMOS
Una Quinta en Lobos,
Con edificio de material
Tasacion $10,000 m|c.
Base de venta $6,666 m|c.

En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Miercoles 20 de Abril,
A las 4 de la tarde,

Procederemos a vender por ordel del Sr Juez Dr Don Sslustiano J. Zavalia, y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de Da. Lorenza Sosa de Ciesa, una yuinta situada en el pueblo de Lobos, compuesta de dos solares de 50 vs. de fondo por 15 de frente y el edificio de material excelente.

La base de venta es sumamente baja.

Para ver el detalle de las tasaciones ocurrir a la escribania del Sr Munilla, y por otros datos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

g a20

POR LOS MISMOS
4 Potrillos de Carrera
718 sangre
Notabilisimo origen!
Hermanos de la celebre potranca
JUDITH
Vencedora en el Hipodromo el dia 3 del corriente,
De las mejores crias de la Republica, procedientes del establecimiento
MANANTIALES
Del Sr. D. Juan N. Fernandez
Un esplendido Padrillo
PURO
Importado de Inglaterra

Por orden del mismo señor, en nuestra casa, San Martin 51

Con derecho de ser anotados en las grandes carreras de 1882, y optar a los 2 grandes premios "Casey" de 150,000$ m|c. y "Handicap Palermo" de 75,000$ m|c.

El Jueves 21 del corriente,
A las dos en punto,

Venderemos al mejor precio, dinero de contado, y en el deseo de su inteligente criador de poder proporcionar, de los muchos que la solicitan, el medio de adquirir algunos animales de la cria de carrera de su establecimiento.

DEBUTANTE—Alazan ¼ sangre, nacido en Noviembre 7 de 1879, hijo del puro Sheik con Victorina por Martinet en Victoria, hija de la Zaina Vieja, hija del Bonnie Dundee.

Victoria, la madre, dio como primera cria a Favorita, ganadora de muchas carreras, como segunda cria a Martinet, igualmente ganador en muchas otras, y como tercera a la madre de este precioso potrillo, es decir a Victorina (vease el Stud Book del Sr. Lawrie)

VETERANO—Doradillo ¼ sangre, nacido el 30 de Octubre de 1879, hijo del puro Sheik, en Dansouse (conocida por La Comadre) hija del renombrado Whirl Wind, padrillo perteneciente al senor Kemmis y padre de sus famosos parejeros.

ETOILE—Doradilla ¼ sangre, nacida el 31 ds Diciembre de 1879, hija del puro Sheik, en la famosisima yegua Celosa, el mejor animal que se conoce como hijo del Old Warden y vencedora de la afamada y magnifica yegua de la cria del senor Kemmis, propiedad hoy del Sr Urquiola.

FLOR DEL AIRE—Colorada ¼ sangre, nacida el 2 de Octubre de 1879, hijo del puro Sheik en Venus, hija del Martinet, en Zaina Chica, esta en Zaina Vieja, del Bonnie Dundee.

En cuanto a Venus, vease el Stud Book del senor Lawrie.

La Zaina Chica, ha dado famosos parejeros como el Media Luna y otros notabilisimos.

Padrillo importado (Inglaterra)

CIMBER—Oscuro puro, la mejor sangre de carrera, nacido en el año de 1875, hijo del celebre, de una manera imperecedera 'Westwich' en la famose yegua pura Affection, por Lifeboat, en Rose d'Amour por Wild Dayrell, en Rosa por Caiu, esta por Muley, de Rosalia por Welton, de Rosanne por Dick Andrews, de Rosette por Benningbrough, de Rozamond por Random, de Tuberose por Herod, de Grey Starling por Starling, de Coughing Polly &c.

WESTWICK—Por Stockwell de Inowerina de West Australia por Touchstone, de Emma por Whistler, de Gibsido Fairy de Pyrrha, hermana de Chemist por Matchem; Mr Fenwick's Duchess por White Nose, Miss Starmerkin por Young True Blue, Lord Oxford's Dun Arabian, Darcy Black-legged Royal Mare etc. etc.

CIMBER fue criado por el notable creador para carrera, Sir Enrique Smithson de Malton (Inglaterra). Vease el Stud Book, vol. 13, pagina 6.

Estos potrillos se encuentran desde ya en exhibicion, debiendo prevenirse que solo hace 15 dias que se tomaron del campo, los que se podra apreciar visitandolos en nuestra casa, Calle San Martin 51.

NOTA IMPORTANTISIMA. A continuacion encontraran los interesados en la venta de los potrillos del Sr. Fernandez, la carta que ha tenido la bondad de dirigirnos el Sr. Don J Durand. Dice asi:

Senores Baltar y Quesada, Pts,

"Muy senores mio.—Si las fechas de nacimiento de los potrillos del Sr. Fernandez "que publican los diarios estan exactas, dichos potrillos pueden entrar a competer "en el

Gran premio Casey de $150,000
y en el gran Handicap Palermo 75,000

$ 225,000

"que se correran el ano que viene; habiendo, "previamente se enticndo, llenado las formalidades de la presentacion.— Me permito "llamar su atencion sobre lo conveniente "que seria para la venta el hacer publico que "cada uno de estos animales, puede peneerse "en condicion de ganar estos dos premios.— "Adjunto le mando un programa S. S. S. "firmado—J. Durand—Florida 76. Buenos "Aires 8 de 188I.

Por nuestra parte garantizamos que la edad es perfectamente exacta y por lo tanto los potrillos se venderan con la condicion de que tienen el derecho de poderseanotar para las carreras a que se refiere el Sr. Durand.

g 61 a21

POR LOS MISMOS
DE
1 4/5 LEGUAS
DE CAMPO
0 sean 2850 1/2 cuadras
Todo Escelente
A 3 leguas al O. de Tapalque
PARA OVEJAS y VACAS
Base de venta $180,000 por legua
En nuestra casa San Martin 51,

El Miercoles 27 de Abril
A las 3½ en punto,

Venderemos por el precio que exceda de la pequena base fijada, y dor orden de su dueño, esta legua y 4/5 de campo de superior calidad, conocido por de los Sres Barreras y teniendo por linderos al N E los Sres herederos del general Balcarce y Nunez, al N O senor Manuel Nunez, al S O Sr Alejandro Gua y al S E Sres Burke y Astoni.

Nota—Titulos perfectos, por mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

e 162 a2"

POR LOS MISMOS
Un esplendido Campo
EN EL
Partido de Juarez
Ubicado en la Seccion 6a.
a 28 Leguas del Azul
CAMPO SUPERIOR
Con escelentes linderos
Al mejor postor
2 3|4 leguas de tierra vegetal
o sean 8000 Hectareas

En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Miercoles 27 de Abril
A las 3 de la tarde

procederemos a vender al mejor postor por orden y cuenta de sus duenos y liquidacion de una sociedad 2¾ leguas (mas o menos) de campo superior ubicado en la Seccion 6ª del partido de Juarez y lindando con los senores Shenan, A. Mengelatte, Juan Lopez, Juan Peiran, Jose Almada, Prader y una fraccion del pueblo.

El campo queda en el camino que conduce al Sauce corto, esta cruzado por la linea telegrafica y posee varios canadones importantes, siendo la calidad de sus pastos excesivamente superiores.

Los titulos, la mensura, etc., es nuestra casa a disposicion de los interesados.

Esta propiedad adeuda hoy 8 letras al Gobierno de la Provincia valor de 20,000$ cada uno, que podra tomar a su cargo el comprador.

a 27

POR LOS MISMOS
Un buen campo en el AZUL
Sobre el ejido del pueblo
534 cuadras y 637 de otra
DE SUPERIOR CALIDAD
Base de venta $150,000 m|c.
En nuestra casa San Martin 51

El domingo 24 del corriente, a las 2 de la tarde; procederemos a vender por orden del Sr. Juez de Comercio Dr. Dimet y bajo la base de $150,000 m|c. la fraccion de campo arriba espresada, lindando por la parte norte con el ajido del pueblo, cuyo terreno mide 5196 mts de frente por 1991 mts 800 m|its de fondo igual a 10,346,236 mills cuadrados, o lo que es igual a 12,029,344 varas, dando una totalidad de cuadras 534 y 637 ms. de otra.

Los titulos de este campo se encuentran en la escribania del Sr. D. Eugenio Blanco, Peru 129, donde pueden verse, por otros datos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

h48

POR LOS MISMOS
DE
7 Carneros y 2 Ovejas
Rambouillet pura sangre
De la Cabaña Nacional de Francia
(ANTES IMPERIAL)
Y 1 Padrillo sangre pura de Carrera
Venidos directamente a nuestra consignacion
En nuestra casa
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Jueves 21 del corriente
A la 1 del dia

Venderemos al mejor precio los animales arriba espresados, a llegar en el paquete frances Portena, y remitidos directamente a nuestra consignacion.

Siendo de todos los criadores de ovejas conocida ya la justa fama de la Cabana Nacional de Francia; carece de oportunidad toda recomendacion de nuestra parte.

TOY—Alazan doradillo, sangre pura de carrera, hijo del celebre Morteamer.

(El pedegree a disposicion de los interesados)

DEBUTANTE—Alazan ¼ sangre, nacido en Noviembre 7 de 1879, hijo del puro Sheik con Victorina por Martinet en Victoria, hija de la Zaina Vieja, hija del Bonnie Dundee.

Victoria, la madre, dio como primera cria a Favorita, ganadora de muchas carreras, como segunda cria a Martinet, igualmente ganador en muchas otras, y como tercera a la madre de este precioso potrillo, es decir a Victorina (vease el Stud Book del Sr, Lawrie)

VETERANO—Doradillo ¼ sangre, nacido el 30 de Octubre de 1879, hijo del puro Sheik, habiendo costado uno 4,000 francos y el otro 2,500 id.

Numeros 1 y 78, de 28 meses de edad—26 ovejas sangre pura Rambouillets, de la misma procedencia de los carneros, dos de ellas con cria, y todas servidas por los anteriores carneros, animales de tipos sobresalientes, y en cuanto a lana, no hay nada que decir.

Los numeros son: 7, 16, 31, 62, 76, 79. 89, 97, 120 y 121.

241 ovejas y borregas elejidas. procedentes las ovejas de las cabanas de Nazar, Amaral, Castex, todas ellas servidas por los carneros importados, algunas ya paridas y todas las demas en el corriente mes.

Estos animales se venderan en lotes de 5 con opcion a mas.

550 ovejas y borregas sangre pura de la cria afamada del finado Murray, de Saipacha, donde fueron adquiridas por el Sr. Quirno en el remate judicial. Estos animales estan servidos por carneros Gilbert importados y por el famoso carnero de la cabana de los Sres. Olivera Hermanos y comprado por el Sr Quirno en nuestra casa por 25,000 pesos.

La venta se hara en lotes de diez ovejas o borregas con opcion.

400 ovejas origen Rambouillet procedentes del establecimiento del Sr Don Gregorio Lezama en el Arroyo Dulce y servidas por carneros de Tillers y Nazar. Se venderan en lotes de 20 con opcion.

230 carneros y borregas sangre pura Rambouillet de 8 a 15 meses de edad hijos de carneros Gilbert y del de Olivera citado mas arriba.

La venta se hara en lotes de 5 carneros.

80 carneros y borregas sangre pura Lincoln nacidos en la cabana y de 8 a 15 meses de edad.

100 magnificas ovejas puras Lincoln en lotes de 10 animales.

VACUNA.

SAN MARTIN—Toro sangre pura Durham importado y que le costo al Sr Castex $25,000 y tiene 40 meses de edad.

18 vaquillonas puras de 18 meses a dos anos de edad, incluso una vaca pura de 3½ anos.

15 toros sangre pura y ¾ de 15 a 20 meses de edad.

150 vacas media sangre y ¾, la mayor parte con cria hijas del toro San Martin y todas ellas servidas nuevamente por el mismo toro.

Estas vacas son hijas de los magnificas toros importados Principe de Gales y Principe Arturo.

NOTA—En la estacion habra carruages para conducir a los Sres. visitadores, habiendo comodidades en la cabana para que desconsen, quedanda alli la noche del Domingo para el remate del Lunes.

e g 53 24

POR LOS MISMOS
EN CHIVILCOY
En la Barraca del Sr. Huss.
De Animales Finos,
Vacuno y Lanar,
Y 20 Yeguas de los Montes Grandes.

El Viernes 22 de Abril,
A la 1 en punto del dia,

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por liquidacion de una sociedad, en la Barraca del Sr. Huss, donde estara nuestra bandera, los siguientes animales—

40 Vacas 3|4 y 7|8 sangre Durham.
1 Toro puro Durham
50 Ovejas Rambouillet
15 Carneros id
20 Yeguas de los Montes Grandes.

La entrega de los animales se hara inmediatamente despues de concluido el remate haciendose el pago alli mismo.

Entre los animales tanto vacuno como lanar hay algunos de tipos sobresalientes y como base para una cabaña de cualquiera de las dos especies, para un hacendado que tiene la idea de refinar, difícilmente encontrara nada mas adecuado.

g 99 a22

POR LOS MISMOS
DE
20 leguas de Campo
Cuatro grandes lotes
Ubicados en parajes poblados y rodeados de Colonias
EN LA
PROVINCIA DE STA. FE

En nuestra casa
78——ALSINA——78
El Miercoles 20 del corriente
A las de la tarde,

Remataremos a la mas alta postura con las bases fijadas a cada fraccion y dinero de consado, por cuenta y orden del Sr. Don Camilo Aldao, los siguientes campos ubicados en la Provincia de Santa Fe.

PRIMER LOTE—3 leguas cuadradas en el departamdnto de Coronda, diez leguas al Norte del Ferro-Carril y 11 del Rio Parana, lindando con 'La Victoria,' estancia de Talbot, con Freyer, con Vernet y dos leguas al Sud de la gran estancia alambrada de la testamentaria de Don Tomas Armstrong. Son campos superiores para la cria de ganado vacuno. Base 6000$ papel.

2d Lote—4 leguas en el mismo departamento a 18 leguas de Coronda al Oeste, lote num. 22 del plano Livi. Base 6000 $f papel.

3er Lote—3 leguas, parte del celebre campo del Chaja, rodeadas de las Colonias Felicia del Dr D Pedro Palacios, Nueva Torino, Pilar Susana y Amalia, a seis leguas de la Colonia Esperanza y 11 leguas del puerto Santo Tome y una mas del de Santa Fe.

Estos campos son sobresalientes con cañada, montes para lena con num. 11 y 12 del plano de Campbell. Base 6000 $f papel.

4° Lote—7 leguas nums 1 y 5 plano de Livi situadas a 20 leguas de Santa Fe, con canadas y pequenos montes para lena. Base para la venta 4000 $f papel.

Cualquiera de estos lotes estan situados en parajes muy poblados de las provincias de Santa Fe y mejores condiciones que los campos del Venado Tuerto, son campos que haran la fortuna del comprador antes que pasen dos anos.

Por mas informes o datos ocurran a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

xI30 a20

POR LOS MISMOS
De un magnifico establecimiento de Campo Flor en el partido de Brandzen, antes La Magdalena, conocido por S. Julian.
2800 cuadras cuadradas
TODO ALAMBRADO
Con poblaciones, alfalfares Montes etc.
En dos Lotes

En nuestra casa calle Alsina No 78
El Jueves 28 de Abril
A las 2 en punto de la tarde

Se rematara a la mas alta postura y pasando de la base mas abajo fijada y dinero de contado por orden terminante de sus propietarios.

El establecimiento de campo ubicado en el Partido de Brandzen (antes la Magdalena) y conocido por San Julian uno de los mas importantes y principales de ese partido, distante solamente 16 leguas de la Capital a 5 leguas de la Estacion Ferrari [Ferro Carril del Sud] 6 leguas del importante puerto de la Ensenada y 8 leguas del pueblo de la Magdalena, proviniendo que el projectado ramal de ese Ferro Carril para a 2½ leguas de la Estancia y el viaje desde la ciudad se hace comodamente en 5 horas.

El campo tiene una figura regular y se compone de un cuadrilongo perfecto siendo su superficie total de ¾ leguas o sean 2800 cuadcuadradas proximamente alambrado por sus cuatro costados, hallandose el alambrado en perfecto estado con medios postes a cada 4 vs. y un poste entero cada 50 varas con 4 y 5 alambres, existe ademas en el centro del campo un alambrado que forma un potrero de 800 cuadras mas o menos.

La venta se hara en dos fracciones.

1ra Fraccion—1600 cuadras cuadradas con una poblacion de material compuesta de dos piezas, dos mas de quincho, una cocina id id, techos de paja y un pequeno de monte, arboles frutales selectos, cerco de alambre, un gran potrero zanjeado y alambrado de capacidad para encerrar de 2 a 3000 vacas como actualmente existen alli, pozo etc; otro puesto mas de una pieza de material, una pieza de quincho y pozo de balde.

La base para la venta de esta fraccion es de 800 pesos (ochocientos pesos m|c) la cuadra cuadrada incluyendo alambrados, poblaciones.

2da—1200 cuadras cuadradas con la Estancia principal compuesta de 6 piezas azotea, techos y pizos embaldozados, un corredor techo fierro galvanizado, algibe, cocina etc. La casa esta casi toda rodeada de un hermosa parral y al frente un jardin con pilares de material y puerta de fierro. En cuanto a arboles frutales de clase superior de adorno y monte para lena, no hay otro establecimiento en el partido que se le pueda igualar.

Hay ademas 5 piezas de material techos de paja para los peones; a un costado del monte frutal hay tres piezas mas de material un zotano como para la fabricacion de queso y manteca que antes exista alli, un hermoso alfalfal, ademas un galpon techo de teja para la esquila y cuatro puestos mas algunos con 3 piezas, otros con una pieza de quincho, techo de paja, pozo y algunos arboles y en uno de los puestos una pieza de material, tres hermosos jagueles en varias partes del campo; en la estancia un corral de nandubay de 49 vs por 50 con zunches de fierro en perfecto estado, corrales para ovejas, palenques, etc.

Los demas puestos que habia en el campo se han deshecho por haberse destinado para invernada de hacienda vacuna que por su proximidad a los corrales se presta admirablemente para el objeto en cuanto para ganado lanar estos campos son reputados como los mejores de la Provincia, y lo demuestra los precios que se han obtenido por las lanas de este partido desde 25 anos atras.

Ademas para la agricultura, no decimos sino que no hacen seis semanas que se ha arrendado un campo en esas inmediaciones (La Ensenada) compuesto de 800 cuadras por $240,0000 al ano con contrata por 5 anos esto en publico y notario, por lo tanto, creemos que este campo infinitamente mejor vale lo mismo. Base $1000 cuadras, los interesados deben visitarlo y se convenceran que lo decimos es la verdad.

Ocurran por mas informes a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

z I42 a28

POR
Benjamin Nazar y Ca.
EN
San Jose de Flores
De los elegantes y lujosos
MUEBLES

Que constituyen el menage de la Casa-quinta
Calle Rivadavia 35,
Casa de los Sres. TERRERO,
Donde estara la bandera.
Casa amueblada en los altos y bajos.

El Domingo 24 del corriente
A las 12 del dia,

Venderemos al contado y a la mas alta postura todos los muebles cuyo detalle en parte publicamos—

EN LOS BAJOS.

SALA—Un elegante juego de cuatro piezas reps, dos sofaes, 2 sillones, un riquisimo piano perpendicular de exelentes voces, una preciosa mesa de centro y otra para juegos, diferentes mesas chimeneas de adorno, un estanso fino, araña de tres brazos, utiles de chimenea, alfombra de tripe en muy buen estado, una rica alfombra de cuero de carpincho, dos tremendas lamparas de chimenea, adornos, floreros finos, etajeres etc.

COMEDOR—Un juego de nogal en muy buen uso, compuesto de un elegante aparador (muy alto) con incrustaciones, una mesa para 24 cubiertos y 12 sillas de una linda forma elegantisima, un sofa forro de reps, utiles de estufa, reloj sobre la chimenea, cuadros, adornos, 1 mpara y demas muebles para un comedor, alfombrado etc.

CRISTALES, PORCELANA y LOZAS—Un gran surtido de platos para sopa, postres etc., ensaladeras, fruteras, postreras, mantequeras, sopers, fuentes de todas clases, copas finas de distintas formas y demas utiles necesarios.

ANTE COMEDOR un gran armario, guarda porcelana, un cristalero de 2 cuerpos, una mesa para la pared etc.

Otros Cuartos con infinidad de camas, mesas catres, sillas sillones, cuadros, mesas de arrimo, lavatorios, alfombras etc.

ALTOS Vestibulo 1 gran lampara muy fina etc. etc.

1er DORMITORIO un elegantisimo y rico juego de jacaranda y roble por dentro compuesto de una ancha cama de matrimonio, 2 mesas de luz de lindisima forma, una mesa toillette gran lavatorio con utiles comoda con espejo, 1 gran sillon de terciopelo verde sillas, un gran cuadro al oleo papeleras, lamparas, hule alfombra en buen uso adornos etc.

2° DORMITORIO una linda cama de bronce, mesa de luz, comodas, 1 lindo escritorio de jacaranda, 1 lavatorio con sus utiles, una mesa escritorio, un armario de vidrieras, un gran sillon sillas, 3 perchas hule de lavatorio etc.

3° DORMITORIO una preciosa cama de bronce, 2 roperos de jacaranda roble por dentro, 2 sillones, un escritorio con dorados perchas, sillas, alfombrado etc.

4° DORMITORIO cama, un gran ropero de tres cuerpos de caoba, mesa de noche, un sillon mesa lavatorio, sillas, cuadros y todos muebles.

Otros Cuartos diferentes muebles y adornos.

Primero Patio, casa de pero, balde, cadena etc etc.

2ª id, bomba en muy buen estado, dos escaleras, 4 banaderas, regaderas etc.

Recomendamos puncluality en la hora anunciada, pues hay mucho que vender.

g 112 a24

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran indefectiblemente realizados, si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital é intereses adeudados.

BOLLINI, MURO y Cia

De dos Cuadras de Terreno
Mas una fraccion
Con un Gran Edificio
43,985 vs cuadrada
Libre de Calles, Base de venta bajisima
$4 m|c vara cuadrada
El gran Edificio va de balde
Situacion inmejorable
El Domingo 24 de Abril
A las 4 de la tarde
En el mismo local, donde estara nuestra bandera.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederé al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de dos manzanas de terreno y una fraccion de otra, con todos sus edificios, ubicadas en la parroquia de San Cristobal, todo lo que unido forma una area de 43,985 vs cuadradas, libre de calles, lindando por el S. calle Segunda Cochabamba en medio con D Belisario Huergo, por el N. calle Primera Cochabamba en medio con el Templo de San Cristobal y herederos de Garreton, e inmediatamente la manzana fraccionada con Balcarce, por el E. calle Matheu en medio con Don Sebastian Casares y por el O. calle de Catamarca en medio con D Juan Aldao.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para cancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Francisco David y Don Nemestro Zanoletti, quienes no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se hallan comprendidos en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la cantidad de $4 m|c vara cuadrada.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

e 9 a24

RAMON ZAVALA

El Domingo 1 de Mayo a las uno de la tarde en la misma propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de dos quintas con todos los edificios y plantaciones y demas existentes situadas en el partido de Chivilcoy, cuyo terreno que son los lotes num. 201 y 205 del plano general, se compone cada uno de 190 metros 52 centimetros de frente por igual fondo, lindando el todo por el N. E. con Don Juan Mengos; por el N O. con propiedad municipal; por S.O. con don Pascual Monsalvo; y por el S.E. con propiedad municipal.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente, en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Virgilio Estrini quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base de la venta es la cantidad de 80 0|0 m|c.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad puedan hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

184 m1

POR EL MISMO

El Domigo 8 de Mayo a las una de la tarde en la misma propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa ubicada en el pueblo de Ranchos a 3 cuadras al norte de la estacion del Ferro Carril; su terreno es de 140 metros en el frente al N.O., 144 3o|100 metros por el Sudeste y 116 por el Sudoeste. Linda por el N. E. y N. O. calle en medio con don Miguel Batista y don Antonio Centurion; por el S. O. tambien calle por media con la testamentaria de don Juan Almanza y don Cayetano Peña.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a Don Facundo Lopez, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 9 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la cantidade de 25,000 m|c.

El comprador tendra derecho a que se le conceda un prestamo en cedulas por la mitad del importe de la compra.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

x851 m8

Housecoal
$280 m|c a ton delivered
Orders
144 Calle Piedad

A los S.S. Hacendados

Les avisamos haber recibido 20 Carneros Rambouillet, sangre pura, para ser vendidos en particular, entre ellos vienen 2 de la Cabaña Imperial de Francia.

Los Sres interesados pueden verlos en nuestra casa Victoria 156.

BENITO NAZAR & Cia

e 110 a27

Camps for sale and rent

Three leagues of splendid camp for sale; joins the chacras of Melincue and has been stocked for years.

3 leagues joining the above to rent in lots of one and two leagues, with corrals, wells and splendid cañadas.

3 leagues of splendid undulating camp, joining the above, for sale.

All these camps have been stocked for many years, and the grasses are fine even to carry sheep. Titles the best in the country, and known as the camps of Clark. It is all 'mojonado' with iron 'mojones' 8 ft. high, and at every 20 squares.

For plans &c. apply by letter to A. Stickney, Quilmes, or this office.

g 143 m13

Establecimientos de Campo.

Se vende uno en el Partido de Necochea con haciendas.

Se arrienda otro en el Partido del Tandil, vendiendose todas las haciendas.

Otro se arrienda en el Partido del Bragado, con o sin haciendas.